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# THE CLUB WOMAN

*The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.*

VOL. VII.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 6

## CONTENTS

Announcement . . . . .	171
Notes . . . . .	171
"The Mellowing of Occasion." H. M. W. . . . .	172
The Co-operative System vs. The Competitive System. Ellis Meredith . . . . .	172
Art or a Friend. Story. Nora Elizabeth Barnhart . . . . .	176
The Inevitable. Margaret Drysdale Johnson . . . . .	177
The Open Arena { The Position of Massachusetts. Helen A. Whittier . . . . .	180
{ A Word from Georgia. Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson . . . . .	181
Open Parliament. Emma A. Fox . . . . .	183
University Extension. Viola Price Franklin . . . . .	184
United States Daughters of 1812 . . . . .	185
Current Events. Frances H. Howard . . . . .	187
The Standpoint. Verses. Julia Harris May . . . . .	187
General Federation News . . . . .	188
State Federation News . . . . .	188 to 201
Books . . . . .	202 to 205

DESIGNED FOR USE  
IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

RECOMMENDED BY  
LEADING CLUB WOMEN.

# The Fine Arts.

A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION ON THE TECHNIQUE, PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF ART, PREPARED BY RECOGNIZED AUTHORITIES.

ART is a word to charm with. All people have a distinct love for the beautiful. A home without pictures, books, draperies and the many little novelties which are used for adornment, is lacking in that element which is a sure indication of culture, happiness and comfort. There is on every hand a widespread desire to decorate homes, streets and public buildings artistically. Societies have been formed in all large cities for the promotion of art, and much attention is now being given to the subject in the public schools; the whole aim being to create loftier ideals and to raise our people to the artistic standard attained in European countries. This work shows how it may be done, by first explaining the elementary principles of the subject and then presenting for study beautiful reproductions of the masterpieces of the world. It shows how the painter, sculptor and architect works, and explains the rules by which one may correctly judge the value of a picture or any other work of art. Among the contributors are:

MR. RUSSELL STURGIS; MR. WM. ORDWAY PARTRIDGE; PROF. LORADO TAIT; PROF. H. L. WARREN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY; PROF. A. V. CHURCHILL, COLUMBIA; PROF. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, PRINCETON; PROF. EDMUND BUCKLEY, CHICAGO; PROF. E. VON MACH, HARVARD; MR. ARTHUR HOEBER; PROF. O. M. BRAUNER, CORNELL; PROF. H. E. EVERETT, PENNSYLVANIA; PROF. F. F. FREDERICK, ILLINOIS; MR. E. F. FENOLLOSA, JAPAN; ETC., ETC.

## A Few Commendations:

GREETING: "TO THE CLUB WOMEN ON AMERICA.

During the season that I have been at your service several conditions have been revealed to me. First, that there is a great and increasing demand from all intelligent women for Art knowledge. Second, that the demand exceeds the facilities adequate for convenient and rapid study. Art bibliography shows, for the most part, heavy tomes which are suitable only for the profound student, or juvenile handbooks for school work. The happy medium has not been produced until this present.

I have been asked by club women from all over the States to recommend some comprehensive, yet concise work which should embrace both arts and crafts and which, also, should be within the means of those possessing modest incomes.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that I endorse the publication of these University Lessons in Art. They supply everything needed for the study of both the principles and history of art, in all its branches, without compelling the student to traverse tiresome and useless details. This approval can be accorded the more freely because it was sought before the plan of the work was matured, and therefore contributed to its final shape.

Yours for the promotion of Art in America,"

MRS. HERMAN J. HALL.

Chairman Art Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Chairman Art Committee, Illinois State Federation.

TO CLUB WOMEN:

"Since I have been doing the work of chairman of the State Art Committee and noted the growing interest in the study of Art, I have been impressed with the need of text books on art principles and art themes suitable for the use of clubs. Upon careful examination of the work I heartily endorse "University Lessons on THE FINE ARTS," and recommend the course for students in Art classes in connection with our clubs.

The course will commend itself to clubs everywhere by its general excellence in scholarship, illustrations and mechanical work.

Yours in the interest of Art study among Club Women.

MRS. JOSEPHINE E. GOULD.

Chairman Art Committee, and  
Vice-Pres. Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs.

"I shall certainly find time before long to tell our Club Women of this work. It is just what they need, and will come as a Godsend to many, I am sure."

PROF. MARIA L. SANFORD,

University of Minnesota

Chairman Art Committee, Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

"I consider your Art course superior to anything that has ever come to my attention in this line. I fully agree with Mrs. Herman Hall when she says there is a great and increasing demand from all intelligent women for Art knowledge—also that the demand exceeds the facilities for rapid study.

And now that the study of Art is beginning to be introduced into our public schools, could they who have charge of them be made to realize the worth and advantage of these University Lessons, I feel sure they would soon become universally used as the Art text book."

MRS. E. B. WHITAKER,

Pres. Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs.

"I take special pleasure in commending to all students of Art the University Lessons on Fine Arts, published by The International Art Association. A glance at the staff of contributors drawn from leading American universities, at the comprehensive treatment which includes both fine art and decorative art, and at the superb illustrations will suffice to show that these Lessons deserve a place in every home as a standard authority for the study of the history and spirit of Art, classic and modern.

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Secretary Art Clubs, Winona, Minnesota.

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# THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VIII.

BOSTON, MARCH, 1901.

NUMBER 6

Helen M. Winslow, - - - Editor and Publisher.  
Frances H. Howard, - - - Assistant Editor.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

To Subscribers of The Western Club Woman:

Dear Girls—You, who have stood by us so nobly, and so long! In making the transfer of our subscription list to Miss Winslow we have taken it for granted that you wanted the best club magazine you could find, that you were enthusiastic club women, and that you were loyal to the General Federation and interested to know what is going on in the club world. We do not want you to drop your subscriptions because the local interest has been merged in the general interest. When you have had The Club Woman as a regular visitor for a few years you will feel that it would be folly to attempt to keep clubbed without it. We shall feel, if you do not renew your subscriptions as they may expire, that the Western Club Woman has lived her short life in vain if she has not endeared all club work to your hearts. We earnestly and heartily bespeak your allegiance, and not only that, but your co-operation and efforts to make The Club Woman not only the organ of the G. F. W. C. but of every individual club in the country.

Ellis Meredith.

Ella Celeste Adams.

## NOTES.

Such is the pressure on our columns that we are obliged to give eight extra pages this month of general news, such as no other publication gives and such as no up-to-date club woman can do without.

It was Mrs. L. J. Temple, former president of the Vermont Federation and now of Flemington, New Jersey, who first suggested the idea of a New England Federation. Her suggestions appeared in a signed article in The Club Woman for April, 1898.

It is said that one hundred and forty-seven woman's clubs are now using the Bay View reading courses, and it was only three years ago that they were first brought to the notice of clubs. Many New England clubs have begun to use the courses.

Ruth McEnery Stuart has written her best "Sonny" story, and incidentally given the brightest article on the woman question for a long time in "The Women," which appeared in the February number of the Century. Read it, everybody; it will bear reading twice.

We call attention to the offer we are making this season of five or more subscriptions—sent to individual names if desired—for seventy-five cents each. Many clubs are so large that a little club leaven is needed to "raise" the mass, and The Club Woman aims to do that very thing. Other papers give other news and various interesting as well as commonplace facts, but The Club Woman alone is the organ of the Federation and holds aloft the high standard toward which club women are steadily advancing. To be indifferent to it argues a lukewarm club interest which every true club woman will deprecate.

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### "THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

"**T**HERE are," says Margaret Deland, "as many opinions of happiness as there are people in the world, but the first and most important distinction which we must make is this: happiness is a spiritual possession and is independent of material things. Happiness is thinking straight and seeing clear and having a true perception of the value of things."

It takes us a long time to find out that happiness is a state of mind that can be cultivated rather than the result of conditions outside ourselves. The little child does not know that it is seeing its happiest days, the school-girl does not realize how happy she is, the young mother seldom realizes her own happiness; they are all looking forward with eagerness to some happiness to come. Contentment is the truest happiness, and yet if we were always simply content with our lot from babyhood up, where would be the world's progress? It is the eager reaching forward for something better that brings progress, which, alas! is not always synonymous with happiness.

But it is our duty to cultivate happiness, just the same. We can form the habit of cheerfulness and hopefulness and a courageous spirit which shall become, in time, the very essence of happiness, or at least a very good substitute for it. The woman who goes whining through life, the woman who is envious or self-conscious or unloving may fasten herself into a steel armor of endurance of this life, but she cannot hope to be happy; but the woman who accepts gladly the work close at her hand, and thanks God for it, plants sunshine in her own soul and radiates happiness from the heart.

More than ever women are learning to find and give out their happiness in the home. At the Michigan State Federation meeting last fall some excellent advice was given by one of the speakers on domestic science: "I hold that it is the duty of every woman to make of her own body the strongest, best machine possible; and I believe that one of the great lessons to be taught to the women of America today is care of themselves. I wish I could reach out, not only to all the girls in the land, but to all the mothers as well, and could say to them, 'It is your duty to your family, to your neighbors, to your Maker, to give yourself the strongest body possible.'"

"I wish the mothers would hear this, and could understand that the work which gives them too little sleep, or allows them no time for quiet eating of their food, which crowds them daily with nervous anxiety as to whether or not the work will all be accomplished, is the work which fills our insane asylums with broken-down women, that makes our mothers unable to give to their daughters the love, the care and attention that girls need in their growing years. A great good might be accomplished if it could be proved to women that kitchen utensils cost less than coffins, and that money paid for necessary help in the household is more profitable than money paid to doctors and nurses."

No mother has a right to wear herself out physically so that she cannot be the central sun of the little system known as the family. My mother's cheerfulness and courage and faith in God are my richest inheritances, and if I have any faculty for happiness it is owing to her wonderful example. The average woman worries too much and fails to hold herself in the atmosphere of peace which is her rightful sphere if she chooses to enter in and possess it. "The art of growing old gracefully"

is mastered when a woman realizes what true happiness is, and growing old has no further terrors for her.

There are plenty of shadows to be seen if we fix our vision on them instead of on the sunlight beyond and around them; but why not fasten our gaze on the glowing, life-giving sunshine instead? There is sorrow and grief in the world and some of it has come first or last to you and me; but why let it darken all our days, when Infinite love surrounds us and will give us everlasting peace if we but claim it? Adversity may come, but it cannot take away the serenity of the soul. Let us see to it that we fortify ourselves with that inner sense which constitutes true happiness.

"The duty of happiness" is something we owe to our own souls as much as to those around us. Let us find that centre of the whirlpool of life where perfect calm ever ever prevails.

"Let nothing make thee sad or fretful,  
Or too regretful,  
Be still;  
What God hath ordered must be right  
Then find in it thine own delight,  
My will.

Why should'st thou fill today with sorrow  
About tomorrow,  
My heart?  
One watches all with care most true,  
Doubt not that He will give thee, too,  
Thy part.

Only be steadfast; never waver;  
Nor seek earth's favor,  
But rest.  
Thou knowest what God's will must be  
For all His creatures, so for thee  
The best."

### THE CO-OPERATIVE VERSUS THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

By Ellis Meredith.

'Twill employ  
Seven men they say, to make a perfect pin:  
Who makes the head content to miss the point,  
Who makes the point agreed to leave the join.  
And if a man should cry, "I want a pin,  
And I must take it straight away, head and point,"  
His wisdom is not worth the pin he wants.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The theorists who denounce the taking by the community into its own hands of the organization of its own labor as a thing economically unclean, and as yet outside the sphere of practical politics, seldom have the least suspicion of the extent to which it has already been carried. Besides our international relations and the navy, army, police and the courts of justice, the community now carries on for itself, in some part or another of these islands, the postoffice, telegraph, carriage of small commodities, coinage, surveys, the regulation of the currency and note issue, the provision of weights and measures, the making, sweeping, lighting and repairing of streets, roads and bridges, life insurance, the grant of annuities, ship-building, stock-broking, banking, farming and money lending. It provides for many thousands of us from birth to burial—midwifery, nursery, education, board and lodging, vaccination, medical attendance, medicine, public worship, amusements and interment. It furnishes and maintains its own museums, parks, art galleries, libraries, concert halls, roads, streets, bridges, markets, slaughter-houses, fire engines, light-houses, pilots, ferries, surf boats, steam tugs, life



boats, cemeteries, wash-houses, pounds, harbors, piers, wharfs, hospitals, dispensaries, gas works, water works, tramways, telegraph cables, allotments, cow meadows, artisans' dwellings, schools, churches and reading rooms. It carries on and publishes its own researches in geology, meteorology, statistics, zoology and geography and even theology. In our colonies the English government encourages the communities to provide for themselves railways, canals, pawnbroking, theatres, forestry, cinchona farms, irrigation, leper villages, casinos, bathing establishments, immigration and what not. Every one of these functions were at one time left to private enterprise, and were a source of legitimate individual investment of capital.

Sidney Webb.

Of all the successive shapes which society has taken, that most nearly approaches perfection in which war of individual against individual is most limited.

Huxley.

This system of unchecked competition means a prodigal and frightful waste. Some have to work too hard and too long; others cannot get any work to do at all, or get it irregularly and uncertainly; others who might, do not, will not—the idlers at both ends of our social scale, the moral refuse produced by our economic system.

David G. Ritchie, M. A.

The present arrangement for kitchen work, washing, lighting, heating, etc., would, of course, have to be differently organized, simply because domestic servants, house-slaves, as socialism calls them, cease to be, and would have to be replaced partly by mechanical arrangement, and partly by professional services. Although no such things as luxurious private kitchens and private drawing rooms would be conceivable; there would be no necessity to renounce the private table or private dwelling, and an impulse would be given to mechanical contrivances for the fulfilling numerous requirements now supplied by servants. The whole configuration of the house would be different; there would be no palaces and also no dens of squalor, but private dwellings and secluded family life would not by any means be impossible.

Dr. A. Schaffle.

The problem for us is not to re-create union at the cost of national life, but to reconcile the union of individuals with national life; not to produce union at the cost of independence, but to reconcile union with independence. If political progress is not to end in political degradation, the efforts must be made. Langour can only be conquered by enthusiasm, and enthusiasm can only be kindled by two things: an ideal which takes the imagination by storm, and a definite intelligible plan for carrying out that ideal into practice.

Arnold Toynbee.

Let us found a government where there shall be no extremely rich men and no abjectly poor ones. Let us form a government upon the intelligence of the people, and the equitable distribution of property. Let us make laws where there shall be no governmental partnership with favored classes. Let us protect all in life, liberty and property, and then say to every American citizen: With the gifts that God has given you, your brain and your energy, work out your own fortunes under a just government and an equal jurisprudence.

Thomas Jefferson.

**C**OMPETITION is the tie that binds the very rich and the very poor. It has the trust at one end and the "scab" at the other. It is typified by the man who is able to outbid, and the man who is willing to underbid all competitors.

Adam Smith sought to establish "the free competition of equal industrial units," but it is a question whether there ever were equal industrial units. Certainly today, when the machine is the real unit of the economic situation, the dream of industrial equality, through competition, is at an end. For competition defeats itself, and the more unrestricted it is the sooner it accomplishes this result. Marx expresses it, when he says, "Capitalist production begets, with the inexorability of a law of nature, its own negation. It is the negation of negation." In the United States we have protected home industries until they have grown so powerful that the nation is now seeking protection from them. The anti-trust law is the logical sequence of a pro-

hibitive tariff abroad and free competition at home.

When the people of the colonies repudiated their king, and declared themselves sovereign, they apparently cared very little for many sovereign privileges. They were so eager to proclaim the rights of the individual that they forgot to secure those of the community. So long as no one had a monopoly of governing, they felt no anxiety about other monopolies. It did not occur to them that any one would ever attempt to control the use of the elements. They could not foresee that a few men would some day own millions of acres of land, and hold it until its value was enormously increased, not by anything they had done, but through the work of their defeated competitors. They did not realize in the days of the stage coach and toll road that he who controls the means of transportation controls the market, and had no divining rod to tell them that seven railroads would own two-thirds of all the anthracite land in the Keystone state, while other railroads over the country control the coal out-put. It was not revealed to the Fathers that fire, in its form of natural gas, and water were to cause rate wars, and convulse municipalities. They did not dream, any more than Adam Smith, that the principle of free competition would eventually establish a hopeless competition between a combination of a few of the people, and all the rest of the people; yet this is what has come to pass, for "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," as David Starr Jordan puts it, "but to those who hold together."

The advent of the trust has given competition a kind of popularity. The small shop-keeper, whose business is dying under the shadow of the department store, asserts that "competition is the life of trade," and his words are given some consideration. It is our nature to forget the former things, almost before they are passed away, and in the presence of the all-devouring monopoly the glib catch phrase has a certain plausibility. In truth the story of competition is the tale of man's social evolution. Free competition might very well be likened to the age of fire, which burns itself out. The trusts form the glacial period, grinding up small competitors, and freezing large ones. The age of man, which is still in the future, will be the era of co-operation.

So far as the principle of the thing is concerned, the trust is infinitely nearer the true solution of the economic problem than the old idea of competition, but the trust should be organized by the people for their own benefit. Its advantages now are shared by a very few; in the event of a perfect co-operative system the whole nation would be the gainer. Viewed impartially, the trust is co-operation, limited; co-operation is the trust, unlimited.

Another evidence that the trust is one stage of our evolution is to be found in the immense growth of cities, for the city holds much in trust for its citizens. It is the half-way house between the free competition of the country and the co-operative commonwealth of the future. Albert Shaw accepts the growth of cities as inevitable, and something not to be checked by wholesale deportations to rural communities where pastoral peacefulness and simplicity of manner are supposed to prevail. It is the shortcomings of the country, the same ignoble strife that characterizes the madding crowd, that drives the children of the soil to the pavement. Sometimes they go to seek that problematic thing known as "a chance," and sometimes to escape the ceaseless drudgery of the farm where competition may be said to have its perfect work, in the utter absence of the co-operation that lightens labor while increasing returns. In a very imperfect way the city is a co-operation as well as a corporation. It does not quite fulfill the dream of the French phil-

osopher, who foresaw the day when all roads would be covered by awnings resting, figuratively speaking, on the shoulders of the tallest citizens, meaning the wealthiest tax-payers, while the poorer people walked underneath protected from sun and rain, but it approximates it when it paves its streets. Only those who have been mudbound in a farmhouse, beyond impassable bogs of slush, or frozen boulders of earth, according to the season can appreciate a beautifully paved street. The city furnishes rapid transit also. There is generally a vast amount of corruption involved in the gift of franchises, but this is a matter about which, unfortunately, the voter troubles himself very little. The street cars are in evidence, the dishonesty is not. It is possible to go in fifteen or twenty minutes the distance which would require over an hour in the country, provided always that the roads are good, and there is a team and a vehicle, and some one to hitch up, and that the individual is able to drive. All these considerations are not invariably certain of fulfillment. No matter how prosperous the season may have been, unless he can undertake expensive alterations, the farmer must remain in his inconvenient and often uncomfortable farm house. He cannot move into the next block, where he can be better served for but a little money. Generally he cannot even have the consolation of saying "a poor thing, but mine own," since whatever modern improvement it may lack, the farm is usually covered by a mortgage, and he who pays interest pays rent.

The same income will buy more in the city, because the city co-operates. It is a simpler matter to buy one's vegetables from the peddler who comes to the back gate than to dig the potatoes, and gather the peas and bring in the corn and pick the berries from one's own garden, and whatever the edibles may lack in freshness is more than made up in the feelings of the housewife, who has been accustomed to drag her skirts through the weeds and the dew in quest of something to set before the king. Even the farmer who has specialized his work, devoting himself to grain or cattle, or fruit or vegetables, expects to supply the family wants, and falls far short of doing so, unless there are many sons and daughters to look after the various departments of work. It is comparatively but a short time since the wool and cotton were not woven in the house, and today the farmer's wife occasionally makes her own butter and cheese, with a creamery almost at her door, because it seems cheaper. "Thrift, Horatio, thrift," for we have not yet learned that the life is more than meat, and the body more than raiment, and that even homemade butter and cheese are a sorry exchange for brains and culture.

It is not contended that the city offers the ideal existence, but it can hardly be gainsaid that it is because men and women believe that they will find there advantages of opportunity and comfort that they flock thither, and refuse to return to their country homes, despite the figures of statisticians and the arguments of philanthropists. In other times the city was "a refuge and strength" when there were savage or foreign foes to face. Under civilization there are other evils that can be best combated by the organized society of the town. The sod house on the claim must remain an isolated historic fact, but there is no reason why the farms of the future should not be grouped around a common center, which would become in time what the Common is to Boston, the joy and pride of the entire community. With such an arrangement farm life would lose much of the monotony and loneliness that characterizes it now and a social life that is practically unknown in farming communities would become possible. The electric light plant would thrive in such a soil as this, and steam heat would become a possibility. The schools would grow, and it is even conceivable that in time

there might be a public building devoted to the pleasures and interests of the community, as the court house is devoted to its judicial machinery. Every farmer bears testimony to the benefits of the town by getting as near it as he can, but he has not yet grasped the idea that he can make the town, more surely than a railroad can do so. If this adjustment of the situation is ever brought about the school houses of the cities will not be so overcrowded, and there will be no such thing as a deserted farm. The physician sends us to the country to find physical health. Perhaps economic and industrial health can be found there also without losing all the advantages possessed by the town.

Man is really a social animal, and expects to take his pleasures in a social way. Therefore, in the town, he builds parks and plants trees and creates public gardens and erects fountains and wants those buildings which belong to the entire community to be as beautiful as possible. He desires every advantage not only for himself and his family, but for the community also, and yet, as in the case with his bucolic brother, he has never learned that he is the community, and can do for himself what he has done for it. He knows that he cannot have a garden of his own, and gives up the grassplot in front and the cherished backyard, but still clings to his minute kitchen and stuffy dining-room, as if the whole sanctity of home would be forever lost should he abate one jot or tittle from the whole burnt offerings made daily therein. In fifty five-room houses there are one hundred rooms set apart to the preparation and serving of meals, which might be better and more tastefully served in two commodious rooms, leaving more space for living and sleeping rooms in the separate houses or apartments.

Next to the farmer there is no great class that wastes so much by the lack of co-operation, and a senseless, all-sided competition as the housewives of the nation:

"Who hath not met with homemade bread,  
A heavy compound of putty and lead—  
And homemade wines that rack the head,  
And homemade liquors and waters?  
Homemade pop that will not foam,  
And homemade dishes that drive one from home—  
Homemade by the homely daughters?"

Even the farmer does not to do his own blacksmithing, and grinding of flour and sorghum or to make his harness, but the average housekeeper is cook, chambermaid, laundress, seamstress, nursery maid and general factotum, so that it is small wonder if doing so many things she is seldom mistress of the whole art of any part of the work under her supervision.

Years ago the National Laundrymen's Association passed resolutions in which they condemned the unwomanly women who insisted on doing washing, which was naturally man's work, and far too hard and wearing for delicate feminine creatures. Yet there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of families made uncomfortable by the weekly ascent of incense from millions of washboilers. Here it should be said in defence of these misguided women, that the laundrymen have not made it economy for women to turn over this branch of their work, and even when they do offer to "mangle" clothes at reasonable rates, the word is often too accurately descriptive to attract the owners of purple and fine linen.

Every housekeeper has her bete noire; with some it is washing, with others ironing, with others cooking. There are women who mind none of these things, but dread sweeping day, and loathe a dust cloth. Will the day ever come when we may sweep with compressed air, as the Pullman cars are swept?



Already in London, and in some American cities, windows are washed by squads of "skilled laborers." The problem of domestic service will be well on its way toward solution if the day ever dawns when we cease to grapple the individual washboiler and frying-pan to our souls with hooks of steel. With a better organization of the mechanical side of the home it may be possible to keep the children in, and to find a maid now and then who will be content with something less than three afternoons out.

The idea of co-operative housekeeping is not generally acceptable to either men or women, but it is possible to have the work of the house done in such a way as to give much more leisure for the cultivation of the real home, and this is sorely needed, for there are thousands of women in the world who are sacrificing their homes to their houses. Slow as man is to make any innovations he is more willing to depart from the established way than woman, and more willing to admit the success of experiments running counter to his prejudices. Possibly the fact that he has always been the wage-earner gives him a truer conception of what money will do and a fuller appreciation of the necessity for rest and the economy of nerve force. Contrast this account of masculine housekeeping, as narrated in *Harper's Bazar*, with the average housekeeping of the average housekeeper:

"A well-known and prosperous club opened its new house to the ladies on certain afternoons in June. Perhaps it was a mistake. Certainly it made a profound impression on the feminine mind. Everything was opened for inspection—roof garden, bed-rooms, dining-rooms, library and reading-rooms, pipe-room, lounging-places, and the swimming-pool—a spectacle of luxury, beauty, comfort, and order that no housewife living could hope to rival, and all for annual dues so small that the price of one inexperienced servant for six months, in an ordinary household, would exceed it. 'I suppose they have a right to it all,' one woman sighed. 'They make the money to pay for it.' 'I understand it all now!' someone else exclaimed, laying her hand impetuously on another woman's arm. 'This is why nothing at home is ever as it ought to be.' The pathos of an undeniable situation of well-defined lines of alienation between the home and the club, between the man's range of interests and the woman's, his love of creature comforts and her inability to supply them, struck many a woman in fact, and happily some men. 'I am not sure I like it,' said one man. 'I get the best dinners in the world, all the books I want, every periodical, and all without a bit of trouble. But when I look round at it all, at the luxury and the splendor, and go down to that swimming-pool when I am warm, or up to that roof-garden, I think of my poor little wife stewing in her apartment at home, wrestling with servants, and with nothing but a five-by-two tub in a dark bath-room to bathe in.'"

Or suppose the foregoing paragraph in a deadly parallel with Sir Walter Besant's amusing lines concerning the housekeeping of the revered fathers:

"Good heavens! One used to wonder how the hermits of old managed to pass their days. They were passed not in holy meditation at all, for which there was no time, but in continually brushing, brooming, sweeping, washing, laying the cloth and taking it off again and putting it away; cleaning the windows and sweeping up the hearth, buying potatoes and cooking them, making the bed, dressing and undressing—the wonder is those holy men found any time for meditation at all. Certainly they have left behind them few monuments of their life-long thoughts in seclusion. As for those who did any other work, they never washed anything at all."

The fault is not with the club, but with the lack of the spirit that would sacrifice the private "five-by-two tub in a dark bath-room" to gain "the luxury and splendor."

Time wasted in absolute idleness is not so utterly wasted as time spent, unnecessarily, in hard and wearing toil, since it does not exhaust the body or destroy the spirit of hopefulness. In every country town and in every city we may see the dispirited forms of village Hampdens and mute, inglorious Miltons who might have served their country well, yet have never done more than feed themselves illy, because they have not yet learned that in union is strength. The same principle prevails everywhere. If, as Mr. Hardcastle says, "I could never teach the fools of this age that the indigent could be clothed out of the trimmings of the vain," it is equally hopeless to appeal to the nation; though the money spent on the Mississippi, in building levees, and wasted by their wreck, might have turned the course of the Missouri river through the arid lands of the West.

But sad as all this waste is, which permeates our whole system founded on that economic chimera of Adam Smith's, it is not so sad as the wrecks of humanity, the failures, the suicides, the inmates of jails and poor-houses and asylums, sent thither by what Prof. Marshall calls "the cruelty and waste of irresponsible competition and licentious use of wealth." If we cannot think without the co-operation of the cells of our brain, the lack of such co-operation is insanity; is it not insanity in the mass as well as in the unit?

In stating the problem of the next century, Benjamin Kidd says:

"The political enfranchisement of the masses is well nigh accomplished; the process which will occupy the next period will be that of social enfranchisement. The people have been, at last, admitted to equal political rights; in the next stage they must be admitted to equal social opportunities."

But Kidd does not believe that now, or at any conceivable period in the past, men have been created free and equal, and he goes on to say:

"A large proportion of the population in the prevailing state of society take part in the rivalry of life only under conditions which absolutely preclude them, whatever their natural merit or ability, from any chance therein."

They have not triumphed over those conditions under free competition, and they are even less able to cope with organized competition, which is only another name for the trust. Our social condition is one of paradoxes. We have under-consumption and over-production simultaneously; a dearth of work, and a dearth of workers; a free competition which has left no competition.

There must be some other system of political economy for the workers, or there will be inevitably a return to the old way. The world will have its work done. It has been done in every other age by slaves and serfs. In this age it has been done by men, by women, by children, by machinery, each one being a step in the ruinous sliding scale of competition. The Hebrew bored the ear; the Saxon welded the collar, and we registered the bill of sale. One was as uncivilized as the other, but every slave has been bought with a price that henceforth he shall call no man master. It remains with him to decide whether he will walk in a circle, returning to the days of the chain and the lash. The era of competition is past; that of trust is passing. After it there must come a return to classes, the system of feudalism, modified to meet the times, but feudalistic, nevertheless, in spirit and result, or a broader and more humane conception of the obligations of wealth and position. We must sink under the

load of twentieth century civilization, or rise to the sublime conception of Camus when he besought the National Constitutional Assembly of France to declare that "the rights of man are the duties of man."

### ART OR A FRIEND.

Nora Elizabeth Barnhart.

**I**T was President's Day at the Liberal Culture Club and a half-hour before the time for opening, the ladies began to arrive, shaking the heavy snow from their hats and finally settling themselves in the seats nearest the stage.

The president for the first time in several years was a woman of broad ideas and deep learning, and although she had somewhat original ideas on many subjects, even the more frivolous found a certain satisfaction in her manner with cultivated visitors. She neither gushed nor toadied, and though some who were used to especial favor sulked in their corners, others hitherto snubbed, found their wings.

They felt they had reason to expect a good time this day of all days, but when they saw Eleanor Hempstead's name on the program they gabbled among themselves.

Eleanor Hempstead was a young lady of ideas. She had been a member of the Auxiliary Club long enough to be secretary and chairman of several committees and to demonstrate that she believed in herself. Once when a dispute arose and the president was vainly hammering for order, she had arisen and with blazing scorn walked out of the club holding her skirts aloof. Again, when asked to contribute for new curtains she had declared she preferred creditable literature in the library, and that for her part old curtains were no disgrace. These incidents made excellent foundation for dislike and so, of course, the ladies who had been in the wrangle the day she marched out, and those on the curtain committee hated her cordially, and at this time found occasion to review all her shortcomings.

"I dare say," simpered a member, waist-deep in ruffles, "she will appear on the stage in a short skirt. Only fancy!"

The neighbor addressed agreed that she probably would and added viciously that she hoped she'd have her hair combed.

"They say she dotes on realism," condemned the other, fluffing her bedraggled plumes.

"Most likely she'll have us written up," tittered the second, "it's just like her. Do you think she will ever really get into print?"

"The leader of the manuscript class whispered to me she had withdrawn her name, thought she was above studying any more," repeated the ruffled one. "Her conceit is astounding. Wonder what she's going to read today."

"You may be sure she will read it, even though it tells the family history of the most prominent member here," snapped the other, who had been on the curtain committee.

Across the hall with a busily plying embroidery needle sat a little woman with fine sweet face and shabby bonnet. She looked up from her work a moment and again drew an ecstatic breath at the beauty of the newly decorated rooms.

"Hannah," she exclaimed to the one beside her, "how beautiful, how beautiful your crimson carpets curve up the stage steps. And the light from overhead is as mellow as sunshine. Oh, I wish I came here every week. I miss these things so, in Plainfield." She sighed with wistful lines about her mouth. The bit of real lace at her throat clasped with a diamond in old-fashioned setting confirmed her statement. She loved fine things, alas, now so few!

"So Eleanor Hempstead is to read?" she went on eagerly. "Tell me, Hannah, about Eleanor. She writes to me occasionally, but never about her work. What is she doing? When I had her in my school, she showed such marked ability and yet she was so sensitive I hardly dared let her see my interest. She had a great gift for verse; I have one or two of her childish rhymes yet and her insight into people and events was almost painful. I always felt she knew what had happened when I came in late because Roger"—the little woman blushed—"had had one of his headaches. She would look at me with those great eyes of hers filling with tears. I felt when we moved to Plainfield that she knew why we were to live with my parents and when little Jim died, her letter seemed to go deeper into my grief than I myself had consciously entered."

"She has that quality," assented the other.

"Yes," the little woman continued, "and because she has, life will be hard to her, and easy. Hard because no one will understand her and there is always more pain to enter in than joy." Her face was deeply pathetic, "But easy because she can see through the event and grasp its significance. She instinctively knows the whys of life."

"What was it about Harold Brooks," inquired her companion. "You know that young man who was devoted so long. Did he go through college as he planned? She never mentions him; what happened? I thought they were engaged."

The woman smiled gently. "I can say but little," she said. "I have Eleanor's confidence. Yes, he finished last year, thanks to a loan from Eleanor's inheritance. But," her voice broke, "in the summer he died, quite suddenly. And, as if that were not enough, for death is a clean, sweet sorrow, they found when he was gone that he had a wife and child whom he had never acknowledged."

"Ugh! But Eleanor, she is so strong, so cheery!"

"Yes, she is. She says simply that God takes His own way for things. Think of it! Not even the glory of martyrdom! To go to the stake is over in a moment, but Eleanor, she lives!"

"If people only knew," sighed the other. "Their not knowing makes it heavier."

At this point, Eleanor, white with snow, made her way through the crowded room and ran up the steps to the president's parlor at the left of the stage. As she passed, she caught sight of the little woman's face and started. When she reached her destination she peered through a crack in the door and saw indeed that it was her friend from Plainfield.

"And embroidering," she exclaimed, "like mad. Can't afford to lose a moment. Poor, dear soul, poor soul!"

She was flushed from her tramp through the storm and as she shook the snow from her thick wavy hair, she tingled with joy. Today she would show that club what she had been doing through these long months of silence. She pulled her manuscript from her coat pocket and touched the pages lovingly. What a pity that rapid reading could convey so little of the studied beauty of word and line. How could they guess the love and labor in that modest little tale, the infinite painstaking in that simple directness! And then, the poems! But she would not read those if the other seemed long enough. They were the ichor of her soul. She would not ascend to needless martyrdom.

Just then the president came in, her fine eyes glowing and her hand outstretched.

"My dear child," she said, kissing her cheek, "everyone



is here. You shall have your victory at last. Is this the tale?" She took up the thick-folded sheets.

Eleanor's eyes were fastened on the manuscript in a sudden look of terror. A thought like a slow poisonous serpent seemed to creep up her consciousness. Without, they could hear the tuning of violins and a spatter of impatient applause.

"Why, my child, what is the matter," exclaimed the president as she saw her white face, "are you frightened?"

"No, not that," she answered faintly. And then with a proud gesture, she drew herself up like a queen.

"That story," she said bravely, "is the story of a friend of mine whom I love with all my heart. It's a tragedy that no one knows, the tale of a life-long agony. It's my masterpiece and if I do say so, 'it's worthy of a place in literature. But my friend, who lives in another town, is in the audience. I saw her. If I read such a thing, it would kill her. I have decided,'—her lips were stiff—"have decided not to read it."

"But the club!" exclaimed the president. "What shall I say to them? What will they think? Can't I have your friend called away? Isn't there some way out of this situation? You are to make your reputation this afternoon, to prove your ability. Can you do otherwise than carry out our plans? Decide."

The girl's face was still very pale, but she answered promptly, "I have my enemies, I know, who think I can do nothing, but do not ask me to sacrifice a friend for art. I have some poems, I will read those, and when I have finished I can recite others. Do not make excuses; I will explain myself."

The president regarded the girl with a troubled look, but she had known her long and trusted her. Besides, the audience was growing uneasy. So she went to her place and called them to order.

Meanwhile Eleanor met her own eyes in the mirror.

"Do it," she commanded herself. "Give them those poems, your very life blood. They dare not criticize. What if every one of them should sneer aloud, you know yourself what you have done."

When her name was announced there was a stir of interest.

She came forward in a gown of clinging gray, her dark eyes coals of fire. She held in her hand a small paper.

"Ladies," she said tensely, "I had meant to read you a story today, but unfortunately, on the way down, I lost the manuscript. I will give you instead, some of my poems which no one has heard before."

She took one comprehensive glance at her audience, then closed her eyes and with her head up, began. How she did it, she did not know herself, but in the stillness, she carried them, the thinking and the unthinking, into the very stress of her inmost life. Indifference, shallowness criticism faded from their faces. They lived over again, every one, the deeps of their experience. Not a few of them felt long-dried tears coursing down their cheeks.

The little woman from Plainfield sat up, a great light in her eyes.

When Eleanor had finished and gone, a hush held them spellbound. The musicians alone broke the silence.

In the reception that followed they discussed her over their tea cups and some sought her in the president's room. But the president explained affably that Miss Hempstead had hurried away to fill another engagement. After all, they did not regret her departure, for it is embarrassing to have to change one's attitude.

And Eleanor? As she trudged away in the storm with the manuscript in her pocket, what need had she of praise?

### THE INEVITABLE.

Margaret Drysdale Johnson.

WHEN, in speaking of the club of the future, we say such and such things are inevitable, the word must be taken with many limitations. For that which to one might seem inevitable, to another might appear utopian, and to a third most undesirable.

For two decades womankind has been in a state of ferment. There has been a tremendous agitation. New occupations, new responsibilities have bubbled up. Old tradition, old practices along with many new ideas and experiments have risen to the surface to be thrown off as useless froth.

The effect of the agitation has been in many cases disastrous. The multiplicity of attraction along the path of self-culture, the many sociological problems, the "strong necessity" that has been forced upon her of taking a hand in village improvement, seeing to it that the laws regarding public sanitation are enforced, and looking after public affairs generally—these, in connection with her old-time occupations, have proved confusing in the extreme and most trying on the nerves.

Woman has been possessed by the desire to know a little about everything and to do a little of everything. And this desire has been strikingly illustrated in the clubs of the past and in many as they now exist.

Thomas W. Higginson, who certainly appreciates and understands woman thoroughly, has this to say of woman's clubs: "Men's clubs generally aim at one thing, as mutual benevolence, self-improvement, or, more commonly, social relaxation alone. Women aim at all in one, and hence their temptation to overwork and over-absorption is far greater. 'The modern woman's club,' says one of its late orators, 'is organized upon the broad line of Educational, Philanthropic, Sociological, Civic, and Scientific work, as well as the purely literary.' This is strictly true. The difficulty is that no club organization, however admirable, can secure more than 24 hours in the day, or can make a woman so much stronger than a man that she can carry on a dozen enterprises while a man devotes himself to one or two." As a result of all this our sanitariums are overcrowded, and she is an exception who does not number among her friends at least one woman whose overtaxed nerves and strength do not wholly unfit her for her duties in life.

But as after fermentation come peace, sweetness and strength, so the inevitable result of all this agitation will be a self poise, an unselfishness, an intensity of purpose, concentration of thought, which have heretofore been lacking.

The effort to do one thing well will supercede the effort to do a little of everything—but long ago I read this in answer to correspondents: "No woman has any business to belong to fourteen clubs." I thought at the time she must have been an Indianapolis woman. But while she was not so bad as the man whose wife declared he belonged to 365 lodges, her days are numbered. No woman will be encouraged to belong to more than one club, nor to more than one department in that club; and there will be no difficulty in finding the one to suit her peculiar bent of mind. In the larger cities there will still be literary clubs, but in them economics and current events will divide honors with favorite authors, musicians and artists; along with them will be found Civic Clubs, Emergency Associations and Business Woman's Clubs.

In the smaller towns there will be one large club with its various departments. This idea of centralization, the absorption of the smaller clubs with one department club is not at present a popular one; and yet if the fear of losing one's identity could be laid aside, and the matter looked into impartially, it would be found that this consummation is one "devoutly to be wished." Many towns pride themselves upon the number of clubs they have, and yet it is the old story of the bundle of sticks. Each stick perfect in itself, but possessing little strength; the whole a compact mass, whose strength is incalculable.

No better example of a one club town can be found than Frankfort. As an adopted child of the Woman's Club of Frankfort I can thus speak of it. In a town of 10,000 inhabitants, its fine departments meet the requirements of women of all tastes. Each department is separate. Each elects its Chairman and Vice-President, who are members of the directory of the general club. The departments meet as often as they please and arrange their own programs. The general club meets once a month, each section arranging the program for one general meeting. In this way the members of one section will not only have the benefit of their own line of work, but obtain a very good general idea of the work done by the other four sections. But I grow enthusiastic and will stop, only repeating my assertion that far more good can be accomplished in a community by one large department club than by a dozen small ones.

The power that will come from compact organization is going to surprise us! At present we have but the faintest idea of our own strength. Fortunately for us the strength has come after the unrest.

If all the women's clubs in the world would unite to accomplish one object, no power on earth could defeat that object!

A daily perusal of club doings makes one fairly dizzy. The club women of California have made the effort to save the famous grove of big trees now threatened with destruction. The women of New Jersey being unsuccessful in putting a stop to the destruction of the Palisades are now making an effort to purchase this superb gateway to the Hudson. The Minnesota club women claim to have inspired the movement for a National Forestry in that state. This is very similar to the work accomplished by the arboretum committee of the Alumnae Club of Louisville. Out in Colorado the club women hope to buy the Cliff Dwellings; and Kentucky can point with pride to the work undertaken by its public library and travelling literary committees. And so we could go on endlessly.

But organization is going to accomplish works more important, viewed from the humanitarian's standpoint. It is going to encourage old ladies to form themselves into clubs. If I lived in a town where there were any old ladies who were not interested in some church society, I should invite all I could find to come some pleasant afternoon and drink a cup of tea with me, and then and there persuade them to organize a club, to which no one under 65 years of age should be eligible. They would bring newspaper clippings and talk about current events and all kinds of interesting things, and have a cup of tea. Don't you think it would be an agreeable diversion? a pleasant change from darning, quilt-piecing and washrag knitting?

Then organization is going to abolish sweat-shops and child labor, is going to shorten the hours of working women and make their employers more considerate, is going to see that compulsory education laws are made and enforced, and is even going to solve the vexed servant question. So much for

strength! The spirit that will permeate our clubs which have philanthropy as their object will illustrate the sweetness which has resulted from the agitation. All ideas of condescension will pass away, social barriers be broken down, small cliques and sets broken up, and women meet on the broad plane of universal sisterhood. As never before will they realize that "to whom much is given shall much be required," and gladly will they share with their less fortunate sisters not only their wealth, but also their beautiful environment; and the artist, the musician, the woman of culture will devote some of these talents to the amusement of those whose lives have not fallen in pleasant places. Think of the good that has been accomplished by the Business Woman's Club during its short existence. That work must inevitably broaden and strengthen.

"But," exclaims the alarmist, "if women are going to do all these things, what will become of our housekeepers, wives and mothers?"

Years ago a bright little woman said to me "the study of Browning helps me to boil my potatoes." As a matter of fact, she did not indulge in boiling potatoes, and I smiled in rather a superior way,—but she was right. The most menial duty, the most trivial detail is done better by a trained than an untrained mind. The "motive pure" is all right, but she who can obtain from the broom the best results with the least expenditure of strength is the best worker.

The housekeeper of the future will know how to make the best use of her time and understand how to save her strength. She will discriminate between what is necessary work and what unnecessary. It is inevitable that our 20th century club women will make good wives. They will understand their husband's business and regulate their expenditures accordingly. At the table the talk will not be limited to complaints about servants and gossip about friends and neighbors, but topics of the day will be intelligently discussed. The husband will receive the intelligent co-operation of his wife in all his affairs.

In no other way is woman heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time than in her motherhood. With all that child study has discovered, with all the experience of her mother and grandmother to draw from, with all the discoveries of science at her womanhood, and with a fuller sense of her moral responsibility than ever before, good mothers are inevitable.

My baby boy comes to my knee  
And takes my work out of my hands.  
I turn away impatiently,  
Saying I cannot understand  
Why mothers never, never have  
A moment they can call their own  
For thought or rest, for work or book,  
I will not see his grieved look,  
And send him off to play alone.  
Then comes my mother's voice so clear,  
"Gentle and low": "Remember, dear,  
The work that God has given you here  
Is training an immortal soul for Heaven."

Tightly I clasp those clinging arms  
Close round my neck. Forgive me, dear,  
How would my work have any charms?  
My baby's place is always here;  
For what if God should take away  
My precious boy, and solemnly  
In tones of sad reproach should say:  
"The work I gave you here to do  
You have not done, oh, child of mine,



And this the babe I lent to you  
You have neglected, being blind,  
You trained not this immortal soul for Heaven?"

What shall it profit us at the last day  
If we have read all books beneath the sun,  
Or words have worth of wondrous breadth and power,  
Or listeners held entranced hour by hour,  
Or fashioned for these dainty limbs so fair,  
Garments that fairies might delight to wear?  
What, though all this and more we may desire,  
The hungry fed, the naked clothed, if we  
In our pre-occupation fail to see  
That motherhood, with all its joy and pain,  
An eternity controls of bliss or fame, etc., etc., etc.

What, then, is inevitable in the individual and in the club of the future—better wives and housekeepers. There was an underlying vein of truth in the college boy's funny combination of the two familiar quotations.

Woman in our hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;  
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We pity, then endure and last embrace.

But we shall change all that. There will be no pity, no endurance, but happy companionship. She will soothe him with her finer fancy.

Trust him with her lighter thought.

There will be housekeepers whose homes are conducted with the same system and upon the same business principles found in a well conducted business establishment.

Better mothers. Mothers who not only understand their responsibilities and fulfil them, but who also keep themselves abreast with the times, so that their children of thirteen or even twenty-three do not consider them superannuated.

Fewer clubs and stronger ones, truer club members and better ones. And in and through the clubs a power so far reaching, so tremendous that we can only pray that strength and judgment may be given us to faithfully fulfil those obligations which will reach such alarming proportions.

Wrongs will be righted, abuses corrected, and indifferent city fathers and corrupt politicians forced into oblivion. "The millennium!" you explain. Well, perhaps—why not? All our lives we have been assured that woman was the cause of the fall, and you know she is never satisfied to do things by halves.

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

**E**ACH year the National Society of New England Women devotes a program to the celebration of some leading character or patriotic event in our Nation's history.

This year the honor was paid Lincoln by giving, February 11th, at Delmonico's luncheon and entertainment, when our martyred hero was sincerely honored by appropriate demonstrations. The decorations were profuse and artistic. No colors were used except our "red, white and blue" and the society's colors "red and white." A frieze of flags and banners festooned in various devices extended completely around the assembly room, broken at intervals by spread eagles; and over the president's table hung a painting of Lincoln.

The room was filled with round tables, each seating eight. The president, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, presided at a long table at which were seated many guests of honor, among them the poet Markham. A blessing was asked by the society's min-

ister, then the national anthem was sung, led by a rich, true voice, and the ball was properly opened, as the popular saying goes. The same voice rendered later "Hurrah for Old New England!"

Mrs. Shepard presided with even more than her usual grace, and all the talent who assisted in making the occasion a memorable one. The society's historian spoke warmly of Lincoln, closing with the familiar quotation from his second inaugural address, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

One of the most interesting speakers was Miss Adele Fields, who was a warm friend of the Lincolns and who gave personal reminiscences setting forth the personality and character of the man rather than the hero. Next to Mr. Markham in the rendering of some of his poems, the great achievement of the day was the address of Mrs. Donald McLean, who spoke with great feeling and power, and carried the enthusiasm of the audience to a pitch seldom excelled.

Patriotism is never lacking in the society. During the Spanish war the Red Cross was greatly aided by its bounty. The fund for the Lafayette statue erected in Paris last summer received an early contribution from its treasury, and Decoration day is always practically remembered.

The all-absorbing topic for the present is the election of officers in the Parent Society, February 29th, and the true spirit of home patriotism seems to prevail; i. e., the attitude of all seems to be to vote for those most capable of sustaining the standard of the society, regardless of "friendships" or "personalities."

Letters from California, Wisconsin and other distant states show that branches are in progress everywhere. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, 243 W. 99th street, New York, N. Y.

E. M. L., Sec. Press Com., N. S. N. E. W.

Of all the games lately devised, here is one to be clipped and reserved for the club picnic in the spring, or at a luncheon just before the fish course is served:

1. The fish that represents light?
2. The fish beating time for the march?
3. The carpenter's fish?
4. A fish that bears a weapon of warfare?
5. A fish who will act as a guide?
6. A fish very useful at night?
7. A fish that never bites?
8. The blacksmith's fish?
9. A fisherman's fish?
10. The spherical fish?
11. The hunter's fish?
12. The smoker's fish?
13. A weapon no longer used?
14. A part of the foot?
15. A female bartender?
16. An evil spirit?
17. A band measure?

The answers were as follows:

1, sun fish; 2, drum fish; 3, saw fish; 4, sword fish; 5, pilot fish; 6, moon fish; 7, sucker; 8, bellows fish; 9, angler fish; 10, globe fish; 11, hound fish; 12, pipe fish; 13, pike fish; 14, sole fish; 15, ale-maid fish; 16, devil fish; 17, perch.

New Mexico is calling attention to a diamond mine found near Capitan, New Mexico. There's a bit of doubt yet, from a scientific standpoint, as to their being real, but who cares! If common folks can't tell the difference, why aren't they "just as good"?

### THE OPEN ARENA.

**F**OR the sake of giving club women an opportunity to express themselves on topics of general interest to all, we open with this number this new department. Our "President's Corner" of old was intended only for state presidents and state chairmen who desired to discuss matters pertaining to the G. F. W. C., but this will be an open arena for all to enter.

Questions of importance are continually arising which need to be thoroughly discussed and understood from Maine to California. There has been no place where club women might look for full, intelligent discussion from prominent women outside their own states, and this lack we shall try to fill. It was stated at Milwaukee that The Club Woman had been the greatest help in the discussion of reorganization, and the times seem to call for just such a free and open treatment of the colored-club question, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down.

It had been our hope that this topic, after the Milwaukee affair, would be allowed to drop, or at least would be amicably settled without detriment to either side; but it is continually coming to the front, and there is a woful lack of knowledge of facts and club rights in the case. We had hoped to be able to shut all discussion of it out of our columns, but this is impossible. The time has arrived when an up-to-date, progressive club journal must give it place. And so the Open Arena offers a chance for kindly intelligent discussion.

Two things only are to be carefully observed: first that this great and fine General Federation "must and shall be preserved," and therefore the discussion of the color line should be carried on in the spirit of kindness and sisterly love, each side remembering that the other is quite as sincere in its belief as itself, and that there may be a right solution somewhere between the two extremes. And second, that every communication must be signed by the writer. One who has not the courage of her convictions is scarcely worth listening to.

H. M. W.

### THE POSITION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**T**HE recent action of the Massachusetts State Federation, which is made public in this number of The Club Woman, and of which official notice has been sent to every club belonging to the General Federation, is of the utmost interest and importance to the club world at the present juncture. This action is the outcome of a discussion in the Conference of Presidents of Massachusetts Clubs, at a meeting held in Boston last December.

For the past two years the Massachusetts Club Presidents have been called together from time to time by the state executive board for conference on club and Federation methods, and for better acquaintance among club workers. These meetings have proved so pleasant and so helpful, that when the State Federation by-laws were revised last year, special provision was made for the Conference of Presidents, giving it a recognized standing in the organization, similar to that of the Council of the General Federation, and also conferring upon it, under certain limitations and when specially called, the power of acting for the State Federation. Thus through the Conference of Presidents, which generally meets twice during the season, the Clubs of Massachusetts are brought more closely in touch with the executive board than would otherwise be possible even with the quarterly meetings of the State Federation.

When this conference held its December meeting, over a hundred presidents were in attendance from all parts of the state, representing probably more than fifteen thousand women. All were eager for discussion of the question which their clubs were earnestly considering; one large club had earnestly withdrawn from the General Federation and many others were preparing to protest against its policy by similar action, and it was not surprising that the topic announced on the program: "What the Small Club Can Do in the Country Town," was put one side, and the entire session devoted to a discussion of the "Color Question," the issue which has recently been forced upon the General Federation by the action of its board of directors. In that discussion many points were elucidated upon which club members have held confused and erroneous ideas, derived often from the misleading newspaper statements that have done so much to befog the situation. A clearer understanding of the attitude of the Massachusetts delegation in the so-called "Milwaukee episode" was obtained by those present, and before the meeting closed, that attitude received a spontaneous and unanimous endorsement from the large body of assembled presidents. The unwisdom of withdrawing from the Federation before its policy is definitely and authoritatively settled was recognized, and the solution of the difficulty which may be reached by a reorganization of the Federation, was accepted as desirable, even by those who have until now strongly opposed such reorganization.

As a result of this discussion, and by instruction of the Conference of Presidents, the state executive board has formulated the resolutions and amendments published elsewhere in this issue, and has presented them in the name of the Massachusetts State Federation, to the board of directors of the General Federation, at its meeting just held in Washington.

The position which Massachusetts takes upon the question at issue is clearly indicated by the two sets of resolutions. In the first series, she protests against the present policy of the board of directors in adopting a color line in the membership rules of the General Federation, pending the settlement of the question by vote of the Federation; she requests the board of directors to ratify the election of the Woman's Era Club, without waiting for that vote, in acknowledgment of its undoubted rights, under the present by-laws, as a woman's club; she requests that the membership committee refrain from applying the color test to clubs now asking for admission, until such time as the Federation shall authorize such discrimination; she announces her firm opposition to any amendment of the by-laws that shall introduce a race qualification for membership, and declares that she takes this stand in the belief that whether the color line be drawn constitutionally or otherwise, any such action "is contrary to the avowed aims and purposes of the Federation, is antagonistic to the earnest convictions of the great majority of its members, and by introducing sectional and partisan strife will prove fatal to the future influence of the Federation if not to its very existence."

In this protest from Massachusetts, the issue is squarely joined with Georgia as represented by her proposed amendment to the by-laws, which limit membership to clubs of white women. Georgia requests the board of directors to adopt her amendment as its rule of action until the Federation can vote upon its adoption at the next Biennial, fifteen months hence. The board of directors grants this request "out of courtesy to Georgia," postpones action upon the election of the Woman's Era Club, and requires every club applying for admission to show that all its members are white.



Now comes Massachusetts, and requests the board of directors to refrain from adopting the Georgia amendment until it shall have been adopted by the whole Federation. Whether this request be granted, either in acknowledgment of its justice or "out of courtesy for Massachusetts," or whether it will be refused by the board, will have been decided before this number of *The Club Woman* appears.

Massachusetts makes no threats, but any one having knowledge of the undercurrent of feeling that is sweeping through her clubs, can foresee that it will be impossible for them to retain membership in the General Federation under the conditions prescribed by Georgia, as the Southern clubs declare it will be for them to remain in the organization if colored clubs are admitted.

What then is to be the result of a vote upon the Georgia amendment, if one be taken at the Sixth Biennial?

Undoubtedly under the present form of organization, there is but one righteous solution of the problem for the Federation, if its highest ethical integrity is to be preserved. Certainly Massachusetts believes that in building the fair edifice of woman's advancement, the corner stone of "equal rights for all," must not be rejected. But with different sections of the country holding diametrically opposite views upon the question, it is evident that whichever way the majority may decide, a serious disintegration of the General Federation will immediately set in, so far as its representative character and numerical strength are concerned.

For instance, in the one case, Georgia, in the other case, Massachusetts, will refuse to belong to an organization which imposes upon her, conditions repugnant to her convictions, in each case convictions inbred for generations. Other states sharing the convictions and sentiments of these typical states will take similar action, and the fair sisterhood of clubs that has been drawing all sections together in a bond of common endeavor, will be torn asunder in perhaps hopeless estrangement.

It would be futile to estimate the relative degree of loss to the Federation if one or another section should withdraw from its membership. Financially and numerically the loss of Massachusetts would outweigh, probably three to one, the loss of the "Solid South," for one fourth of the direct membership of the Federation is found in Massachusetts and she therefore pays one fourth of the Federation revenue. But this point of view is hardly worthy of consideration, beside the greater loss of its representative character, which the Federation would suffer from the withdrawal of the clubs of any section. It cannot afford to lose the South, it cannot afford to lose New England, if it is to continue worthy of its name, "The General Federation of Women's Clubs." It is just this union of the women of widely separated localities and of widely differing views that has been the conscious aim of the Federation from the beginning, and has justified its motto so proudly borne, "Unity in Diversity." If defeated in this aim one of the most fondly cherished ideals of its founders will have failed of realization.

Further, it should be asserted that over and above the relative degrees of loss that might be sustained by different sections, in withdrawal, over and above all questions of tangible values given and received, it also remains true that no state or section can afford to lose its connection with the General Federation, so long as its policy provides the means of concentrating and vitalizing the moral and intellectual resources of all the club women of the country, and ensures to all its members the broadening and elevating influences of mutual sympathy and co-operative endeavor.

Believing then that a disruption of the Federation will entail serious loss on every side, Massachusetts deplors the necessity for such a disruption as would seem to be the inevitable result of any vote upon the Georgia amendment. Therefore, in her second series of resolutions, printed elsewhere in this issue, she earnestly asks the board of directors and the entire Federation to consider favorably a proposition, which by making the State Federation the unit of organization, and by giving individual clubs membership only through their State or Territorial Federation, would have the effect to remove the "color question" entirely from controversy in the General Federation, leaving each State Federation free to make its own membership rules according to its own convictions.

The movement for reorganization which agitated the clubs last year and which was partially successful at Milwaukee, was then considered desirable by its promoters as providing a more efficient and flexible organization. That portion of the plan adopted, which entrusts to the state president and executive board the conduct of the General Federation business in the state, is of great importance, combining as it does under one management the interests that formerly often suffered from the rivalry fostered by a dual organization. As time goes on this beneficial change will do much to remove the prejudice that still exists against bringing the other interests of representation and of taxation under a single, instead of a dual management. But, meantime, circumstances have arisen which no one could foresee, presenting new and grave problems to the Federation, and gradually the conviction has come to Massachusetts Club Women, and perhaps to others, that now reorganization is not only expedient, but is even vitally essential to the future existence of the Federation.

Therefore, Massachusetts offers certain amendments to the by-laws, to be acted upon at the Sixth Biennial, believing that thus she presents the only solution of the problem now confronting the Federation, that will preserve it from disintegration, and she asks every club in the General Federation to give judicial consideration to the fundamental idea underlying her amendments.

Details of administration such as the amount of per capita dues or the proportion of delegates to members, must necessarily cause discussion, and an adjustment of differing opinions, but the earnest hope of Massachusetts is that the clubs of all sections, North, South, East and West, may unite in accepting the fundamental idea of state autonomy, so that "impending dangers may be averted, and the General Federation may be enabled to retain the loyalty of the club women of the entire country, and to federate them in the bonds of peace and of united endeavor."

Helen A. Whittier,

Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation.

#### A WORD FROM GEORGIA.

**T**O all those who attended the Milwaukee Convention Georgia's position on the admission of colored clubs into the G. F. W. C. is too well known to require repetition.

Many northern papers, however, since the Biennial, when mentioning the subject, have taken a tone that is generally misleading those who were not present at that time, namely: "The idle threats of the southern women."

"The little band of parliamentarians who managed a convention ten times the size of its own entire constituency."

"The southern women, orators, tacticians and parliamentarians, succeeded in keeping away defeat by engineering the question out of the convention."

While thanking these writers for the many fine qualities they attribute to the southern woman, all of which she is worthy, I would add: Complimentary terms do not in the least veil from those interested the accusations intended, nor are we unaware of the baneful effects which articles of this nature will produce, in fact, which have already shown themselves. And did these remarks apply only to Georgia and affect the South alone no notice would be taken of them.

But from the report in your columns of the Massachusetts Conference, it is evident they are doing their work among club women generally, leading them to believe the question could and should have been settled on the spot, leading them to believe that it was of a much lighter nature, much smaller import than is really true.

Otherwise the chairman of correspondence of Massachusetts would not have been called upon to show wherein the Massachusetts delegation didn't "allow matters to drift."

Appreciating fully the general uselessness of retrospection and the wisdom of the saying "leave the past to itself and look to the future," in this particular case it will be greater wisdom to have full faith in the future, if the past is clearly understood. It would be cruel to allow the great body of American club women to believe that the South in a moment of excitement made "idle threats" which she would not have carried out. They must learn the truth some time, and as well now directly after the Massachusetts conference as at any other time, hence this article; as well learn when voting to admit or not to admit the colored clubs that they are voting for or against a large body of their own race, are voting for the continuation or disruption of the G. F. W. C.; as well understand once for all the position of the southern women was not taken in a moment of excitement, but with cool determination; that this stand was not held through caprice but from knowledge of surrounding circumstances, not from sentiment but from conviction.

They stood not at a distance with a theory to develop, but in the midst with a condition to encounter. The question, really of a broad national nature, was by the good sense of the club women, left in the hands of two delegations: Georgia, because happening to be first on the field, had taken the initiatory steps against Massachusetts, because the club in question was from that state which would naturally stand firmly for it.

Georgia, in sending her resolutions to the Executive Board, asked that they be acted upon at the next Biennial, thereby giving two years to all for open discussion and thorough investigation of the wisdom of her position. In pledging herself to wait two years Georgia felt she had the right to demand the same pledge from Massachusetts; and in the acquiescence to that demand the Massachusetts leaders showed their equal desire for harmony.

The leading officers of Georgia made but one request, that the question be settled out of convention. And that request was made from love of the G. F. W. C., not for the benefit of Georgia. The South, standing solid, was in a much better condition to meet disruption than the North, in which it is doubtful if there was one delegation unanimous for admitting colored clubs, Massachusetts herself giving one dissenting vote. It was not from fear to lose, as there was every hope of carrying the measure, that the South insisted on silence. It was from the knowledge that no matter which way the question was decided it would not only disrupt the General Federation, but cause strife and bitterness in every State Federation.

The Massachusetts chairman is perfectly correct in feeling that had she precipitated the matter into the open convention Massachusetts would have been held responsible for the consequences, and rightfully so. It was understood by all that Georgia would make no move, nor would she enter into and heated, senseless discussion, but at the first word spoken in convention upon the subject she would ask just sufficient time to offer her resignation. And so little was this an "idle threat" that the two leading officers of the Georgia Federation were never absent from a business meeting at the same time, in order if one was not present to protect the southern women at home whose interests they represented the other would be, and these two officers were women of northern birth.

In the Massachusetts report mention is made that should the Georgia amendment carry Massachusetts could withdraw without appreciable loss, but on the other hand, should the amendment be defeated and the South withdraw it would mean incalculable loss to the South, and that "it was because Mrs. Lowe had recognized this fact that she had taken extraordinary means to prevent this withdrawal."

In these two assertions I beg to differ with the speakers. First, I fail to see why a withdrawal that would not injure Massachusetts would be an incalculable loss to the South. I think the South has shown herself able to look out for her own interests, and present conditions prove one section is in as great need of enlightenment as the other.

But the loss to one state or one section is too narrow a view to take of the situation. A disruption of the National Federation would be an international calamity and an event perfectly unnecessary if we follow the advice of one of the good presidents of Massachusetts to "keep our hearts warm and our heads cool."

Second, I fail to see wherein the president, Mrs. Lowe, used extraordinary means to prevent the withdrawal of the South. Georgia met and sent in her resolutions in as independent a manner as she would have done had the president been from Maine. And all who have seen Mrs. Lowe preside knows if she is or is not a just presiding officer.

Had the matter come to the convention Georgia would have withdrawn as openly and as fearlessly as she had entered, and the national president would have accepted or refused the resignation according as the house voted the colored clubs in or out.

And right here it may be well to say Georgia will ask no favors nor will she receive any at the next Biennial because the national president happens to be a Georgian. That Georgian will preside as justly in Boston as in New Orleans, Georgia will receive no more favor than Massachusetts, if as much.

It was also said that there was no doubt of the cordial welcome that Boston would accord Mrs. Lowe. That has never been doubted for two reasons: the courtesy of the Bostonians is thoroughly known, as is the dignity of the president, which commands the respect of all, and indeed no woman has more friends than has Mrs. Lowe in New England.

There will be no personal feeling in the next Biennial; each will act according to her convictions, and until that time a finer work could not be undertaken than for the women of each section to make an effort to understand the conditions and environments of those of other parts of the country.

Learn that all are striving for the same end, but that fulfillment can only be reached by each being allowed to follow her own mission in her own way, to reach the ground open by her own path. For paradoxical as it may seem, the very people who are most urgent for "social equality" knows but little of



the negro and his particular needs, while those who are the most determinedly opposed to social equality are the very ones who are now and have been for years the most active in the bettering of the condition of the race. As a northerner of many years residence in the South I want emphatically to remark that while "social equality" is now and always will be impossible at the South, yet history does not record a parallel example where a superior race with extremely limited means has done more for the moral, religious and educational training of an inferior race than have the people of the South for the negro, and that is the pain of it all to one standing on the peak knowing and loving those of both sections, that this misunderstanding should ever have arisen.

But the heart of America is big and grand and we will console ourselves with the hope that in two years time all will be more clearly understood.

Faternally,

Annie E. Johnson,  
President of Georgia Federation.

Another club woman writes:

Editor The Club Woman:—

The Executive Board of the Illinois Federation has asked an expression of opinion from the various clubs composing it, relative to the admission of clubs of colored women to the General Federation.

The enclosed letter was penned by Annie Hungerford White, M. D., and presented by her to the Illinois Woman's Press Association, of which she is a vice-president, as an expression of her individual opinion upon the subject. As it was so clearly written, I asked the privilege of sending it to you. "To the President of the I. W. P. A.

"As this is a special meeting to discuss the admission of colored clubs to the Federation, I wish to speak to the question and to record my views with no uncertain sound.

"The daughter of generations of slave owners I have a strong personal abhorrence for the social equality of the African race. But as a loyal American citizen, as a representative club woman, I believe the Afro-American clubs in good standing and of intelligence should be admitted to the Federation.

"This is a pivotal point in our National life. The future security of the Republic lies in bringing its diverse races and classes to a high standard of citizenship, and in the eventual absorption of the colored race. Physiological statistics show there is not a pure blooded African in the United States today.

"The African has been given the franchise. Women are the natural educators of their race, and their clubs should stand for something larger than social functions. Indeed, most of them are pseudo-political, literary and philanthropic. To take the stand some of the clubs are doing is elementary and childish. We may draw narrow lines in the hospitality of our homes, but a club has larger issues than personal prejudices.

"This is a far-reaching question. Political eyes are upon us. Classes are a menace to the Republic. Clubs should level up, not down; like churches they should set standards of high living and thinking. Therefore I wish to record my vote in favor of the admission of educated colored clubs to the Federation.

"Annie Hungerford White, M. D."

United States Daughters 1812, Empire State Society, will hold a bazaar on March 20th, 21st and 22d at the Hotel Majestic, for the benefit of the patriotic and philanthropic work of the society. Mrs. Jacob Hess, chairman.

## OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Michigan.)

IS it necessary to take a vote on the motion "to divide a motion"? In a meeting of a state delegation held in Milwaukee last summer in connection with the fifth Biennial, a motion was under consideration which consisted of two distinct propositions, and a delegate moved that the question be divided. The delegates were evidently confused as to the meaning of the motion, and when the chairman put it to vote, the motion to divide was lost. Now, in my opinion no injustice could have been done any one if the chair had divided the motion without any vote as to whether there should be a division or not, putting to vote first one proposition and then the other, as in this case only one division was possible.

The motion for a division of the question is generally spoken of as a "call." If any member calls for a division of the question, the chair generally says: "If there is no objection the question will be divided," thus assuming to declare the result of an imaginary vote. Unless division is tacitly agreed upon when this statement is made by the chair, the vote must be taken on the motion to divide. It is often no disadvantage to any one of two or more propositions to have the vote taken separately, but sometimes the relation of the propositions to each other is such that the assembly may prefer to consider and vote upon them together. Some societies adopt a rule to the effect that resolutions must be divided upon the request of any member.

When a motion to reconsider has been made and carried, in what condition is the motion which it is proposed to reconsider?

The affirmative vote on the motion to reconsider simply annuls the vote previously taken and leaves the motion before the assembly for a new vote upon it or for such other disposition as the assembly chooses to make. Immediately after announcing that the motion to reconsider is carried, the chair repeats the motion on which the vote has been annulled by the decision to reconsider, stating at the same time that the question is upon that motion.

What is the reason for the rule that only one who has voted on the prevailing side is allowed to make the motion to reconsider?

Probably because the assembly should not be asked to take time to again consider a question on which a decision has once been reached unless there is reason to suppose there has been some changes of opinion. A change of opinion on the part of those who had voted with the losing side, would not affect the result of the vote, but a change of opinion on the part of even one who had voted with the prevailing side might change the result of the vote.

Is it ever true that those who vote with the majority are defeated?

Yes. If a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry a motion, and those who vote in favor of the motion are not twice as many as those who vote against it, the majority are defeated.

In a Round Table the leader speaks first and addresses the

chair. Do the assistants in the Round Table address the chair or the leader of the Round Table?

As far as the general rules of parliamentary practice apply to this question it must be considered that all remarks must be addressed to the presiding officer. If a leader of a Round Table or a toastmaster presides even temporarily, this general rule should be observed.

(a) Must the second motion to amend always apply to the first motion to amend?

(b) If the vote on the second motion to amend is carried and the next vote, which is of course on the first motion to amend, is lost, is the second amendment also lost?

(a) The second motion to amend, or the motion to amend in the second degree, as Judge Waples in his admirable treatise, *A Handbook on Parliamentary Practice*, so appropriately calls it, must invariably refer to the first motion to amend. After these motions have been voted upon, others relating to the main motion may be made.

(b) Yes, as a matter of course, but an assembly will generally vote "no" on the second amendment unless an affirmative vote will so change the first amendment as to make it acceptable. In other words, an assembly will seldom vote to amend a motion (the first proposed amendment in this case) which it expects to reject immediately afterwards.

Is there ever a time when a constitution can not be amended?

A society always has power to amend its constitution, subject only to such restrictions as have previously been agreed upon, or if the society is incorporated subject to such restrictions as are imposed by the incorporating statute. A common provision is that a constitution can only be amended at an annual meeting. Some times previous written notice is also required.

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

#### A TYPICAL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LESSON.

Selected from a course entitled "General Survey of English Literature," sent out by the University of Wisconsin, in its correspondence work of its University Extension Department.

Lesson—Subject: Robert Browning.

Required Reading: Pancoast, "Andrea del Sarto," "Cleon," "Saul."

Suggested Reading: "One Word More," "James Lee's Wife," from "The Ring and the Book," "Giuseppe Caponsacchi."

Other references: Walker, "Age of Tennyson," chapters II, X; "Greater Victorian Poets," by Stedman, chapter IX; Dowden, "Transcripts," pp. 153-236; "Studies in Literature," pp. 191-239; Saintsbury, "Impressions," pp. 98-116; "XIX Century Literature," chapter VI; Forman, pp. 105-152; Bagehot, Vol. I, pp. 200-253 (on Browning's grotesque style); Hutton, "Essays" (on Browning's style); Shepard, pp. 216, 235; Horne, Vol. II, pp. 153-186; Corson; Berdoo; Mrs. Orr; Cooke; Fotheringham Nettlehip; Alexander. "Introduction to Browning"; Noel, pp. 256-282; Jacobs, pp. 97-115; Wm. Sharp, life of "Browning" in Great Writers' Series; Mrs. Orr, "Browning: Life and Letters," 2 Vols.; Morley, "Studies in Literature," pp. 255-285 (on "The Ring and the Book"); Buchanan, "Master Spirits," pp. 89-109 (on "The Ring and

the Book"); Jones, "Philosophical and Religious Teaching of Browning"; Berdoo, "Browning's Message to his Age."

1. Make a chronological list of Browning's longer poems, dramas, and poem collections, with notes of characterization.

2. In what poetic form did he excel? Name his most notable poems of this type.

3. Interpret the situation in "Andrea del Sarto." What is the art teaching? Compare with Keats, Tennyson, Ruskin. (See "Mystery of Life" in "Sesame and Lilies" and "Lectures on Art," III.) In what way is the teaching conveyed? Quote lines suggestive of the character of Andrea and Lucrezia. (See "study list" in Pancoast.)

4. Interpret the situation and give the teachings of "Cleon." Of "Saul." Describe the successive moods of themes of music appealing to the sympathy of Saul. Compare Browning with Milton and Shakespeare as a lover and praiser of music. His musical knowledge and appreciation. His poems on music or reference to music that you know of. Why is he not more melodious in his verse? Could he be if he wished? Should there be economy of music, imagination and expression of passion in poetry as in the natural world? Memorize "Home Thoughts from Abroad" and "From the Sea."

5. What three aspects of Browning in "Cleon," "Saul," and "del Sarto"? The poetical qualities of each.

6. Quote lines (1) of unusual beauty, (2) expressing unusual vividness of mood or situation, (3) expressing noticeable ideas or opinions.

7. Compare England's poets and essayists spiritually and morally with her rulers, aristocracy and clergy. What is the dominant tone of English literature as compared with French or Italian? (See Arnold, Essays I, "Literary Influence of Academies"). Are the interests of English Literature on the whole those of a humanistic or an art literature? In what direction did Chaucer and Shakespeare alter the material they borrowed from Italy?

8. What theme has English literature treated more nobly than any other literature? In what way? What theme runs through and binds together all of Browning's poetry? Quote some of its most significant expressions.

9. Comment on the spiritual conception of love in English literature. Compare Guthlac, lines 741-2, an Old English poem ascribed to Cynewulf, "Nor is this the least that love makes known, that it upbuilds man's mind in spiritual gifts." Quote lines (1) embodying Spenser's conception of love in his "Hymne in Honour of Love," (2) Shakespeare's, from "The Tempest," Act IV., (3) Browning's from "A Death in the Desert," "Pillar at Sebzevar" or other poems. Interpret the first two lines of Shakespeare's sonnet 151.

10. As compared with other agencies, how has English literature been the expression and conservator of pure Christianity? (Compare Carlyle's essay on "Characteristics," also I. John, iv.) In what way does Browning most truly express the genius of English literature?

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NOTES.

President Jesse of the University of Wisconsin lectured upon "Education" before the Tuesday Evening Club of Webster Groves Feb. 12th. The lecture was preceded by a reception at Bristol Hall.

Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University on Feb. 6 lectured on "The Moral Aspect of the Contemporary German Drama," before the Wednesday Club of St. Louis and its guests.



Prof. Herbert L. Willett of Chicago recently lectured before the Tuesday Literary Club on "Judas Maccabeus."

During a recent sojourn in Winfield, Kansas, I was royally entertained by the members of the Rossetti Circle. Notices of the Rossetti Day program appear elsewhere in this number. This Circle deserves great credit for the good work it is doing. Is there another woman's club in the world that can boast of so rare a collection of literary curios as that presented to this circle by William M. Rossetti? Mrs. W. B. Caton the president of the circle, named her little girl Christina Rossetti Caton. Mr. Rossetti graciously sent the little one "a visionary kiss."

The Circle is indebted to Mrs. T. V. Lamport for these souvenirs of the Rossetti family. That she is a most charming hostess, this writer wishes to testify.

I had the pleasure of being the guest of the Wednesday Afternoon Club of Wellington, Kansas, recently, and addressed them on "Reminiscences of Literary Life in Chicago."

### UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



The Ohio Society United States Daughters of 1812, within the short career of its organization, is enabled to contribute to the memorial fund for the monument soon to be erected on the site in Cincinnati of Fort Washington. This fort was the most important and extensive military works in existence in the Northwest Territory, as it was called—not then organized into states—comprising the whole wide region between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After the closing events of the American Revolution in 1783, the new nation, called the United States of America, took its place among the governments of the earth. In its weakness the Americans had not given the promised protection to those who adhered to the northern country, and Great Britain still held the northwestern posts within the territory ceded to the United States and in the midst of turbulent Indians.

About 1789 immigrants poured in both by boats on the Ohio river and wagon over the great highway across the plains to Ohio and Kentucky as well as the surrounding territory.

Through Cincinnati was found the open gateway for trade and commerce. The infant settlements were quite unprotected and subjected to the hostilities of the Indians. Gen. Harmar of the regular army wrote from Ft. Harmar, Sept. 12, 1789, to Gen. Knox, secretary of war, of the necessity for a military post and fort at a point commanding the Ohio river and convenient as a base of operations.

Gen. Harmar sent Major Doughty to select a site for a fort near the mouth of the great Miami; he was given discretionary powers as to the location of the fort, and determined upon a spot opposite the Licking river as being "high and healthy and the most suitable position he could find for the purpose."

The site selected was a little east of Broadway, between that and the present Ludlow street, just outside the village limits as then surveyed. Work was consequently begun Sept. 20, 1789.

The exact spot as to the station of the flag staff of the fort is on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow street, where Third street begins to change direction northwardly.

It is the intention to erect the monument as nearly as possible on the spot, for here the distinguished generals and brave soldiers "rallied round the flag," enduring the hardships of pioneers and cruelties of Indian escapades from 1789-1802.

At various times four eminent commanders of the American army were quartered in the fort—Generals Harmar, St. Clair, Wayne and Wilkinson. Many difficult and hair-breadth adventures were encountered in dealing with their Indian neighbors, but upon returning to the fort after an expedition, sometimes having vainly endeavored to subdue the enemy, the garrison of the fort sought to recover their spirits by gay and festive scenes within the ramparts. An account is given of a ball at the fort Feb. 22, 1791—Washington's birthday. Many demonstrations of joy and honor were given, consisting of fireworks, the booming of canon and a display of rockets, heralded the occasion.

The fort was deemed worthy of the name of Washington "on account of its superior excellence," for at that time the "Father of his Country" was president of the United States. "It was built of hewn timber, a perfect square, two stories high, with four block houses," and was one of the most substantial wooden structures of any in the western territory. A smooth and spacious esplanade having a width of about 84 feet stretched along the entire front of the fort, bordered by a handsome paling on the river front at the brow of the hill, whose grassy slope of thirty feet swept to the lowlands. The exterior of the building and stockade was whitewashed, and being situated on the terrace overlooking the "Ohio" presented from a distance an imposing and beautiful appearance.

The gardens of the officers are mentioned as very attractive, having fertile ground for the cultivation of fresh vegetables for their table supply, while fruit trees and flowers abounded, and ornamental effects were produced in elegant summer houses adorned with vines and shrubbery.

From 1803 the history of the fort was uneventful. The hostility of the Indians continued, and warfare existed so long in the Ohio valley it was not settled as rapidly as the surrounding territory, but nevertheless statehood was gradually effected. In 1802 Ohio became a state, and was admitted into the Union, making the seventeenth state of the Republic. From that time the tide of immigration set in and forced the Indians to retire into more distant camping grounds.

In pursuance of an order of Congress, the fort was condemned in 1808, and ordered to be sold with the structures thereon. The demolition and sale of buildings took place on St. Patrick's day, March 17th, at public vendue.

The entire population of the city and vicinity turned out and made an "occasion" of the affair. Today this site is among the most thickly built districts of the city. Inasmuch as Ft. Washington was a conspicuous historical landmark in that uncertain and experimental period of the new Republic, and formative experiences of the few years previous to the War of 1812, the Ohio Society, United States Daughters 1812, seem to have a peculiar interest in this "memorial," it is therefore only fitting to do our share in the erection of the monument.

The War of 1812 brought with its defeats and victories peace between the United States and Great Britain, the two English speaking nations. This relation was fostered and has continued throughout the Victorian era; may it be maintained by Edward VII in emulation of his illustrious mother. We believe events are propitious not only during his reign, but for perpetuity.

The estimated cost of this monument is \$450, and will

be divided among nine patriotic societies of Ohio, each having the privilege of depositing any record deemed fit within the monument. It is to be built of blue Indiana limestone, nine feet in height. The lower plinth is a square, 4x4 feet and 15 inches in thickness. The monument proper will be built of blocks of the limestone, cemented together in a manner to resemble a block house. The two cap stones are to be four feet six inches square. On the upper front of the monument will be placed a bronze tablet, 2 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 2 1/4 inches, bearing the following inscription: "Erected by the Patriotic Societies of Ohio to mark the spot where Fort Washington stood." The letters are to be raised, and the inscription surrounded by thirteen stars emblematical of the thirteen original colonies. Another smaller tablet of bronze will be placed several feet below, with the plan of the old fort etched on its surface. This monument will stand in the middle of Third street, some distance east of Broadway. Four captured cannon (given by the government) will be set at each corner, forming a small square encompassed by an iron chain fastened to each cannon.

Thus will the achievements of our forefathers who laid the foundations of our beloved land be immortalized in bronze and granite by their descendants who have put forth that spirit of energy and progress which is the nation's pride.

Mrs. Alexander Clark, Historian Ohio Society.

729 S. Crescent ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

The Michigan State Society, U. S. Daughters 1812, held eight meetings during 1900. The program committee prepared early a list of subjects from American history, which were duly carried out with but few changes. The city of Detroit figured so prominently in the war of 1812 that nearly all the subjects selected had especial local interest.

At the last meeting the program which was adopted was unlike the above, entirely literary characters. Study was made of the men chosen for the Hall of Fame in New York. There were taken up under the following heads, scientists, inventors, authors, philanthropists, statesmen, jurists, teachers, soldiers and preachers.

The most important work which the society has undertaken is the erection of a monument to Gen. Alexander Macomb, a hero of 1812.

Music is an occasional feature in the meetings, and a half hour is spent over the tea cups. The meetings take place at the residence of the president, Mrs. Alfred Russell.

On the 8th of June, 1900, the Maryland Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 was organized by Mrs. Robert C. Barry, who had been appointed president for the state of Maryland by the National Society. Its influence has widened to a very great extent, and in eight months there has developed a membership of forty-three. Maryland can look with just pride on the part she played in those struggling years from 1812 to 1815. With just enthusiasm she can recall the heroism of her sons at the battle of North Point, and at the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The patriotism of the state cannot but be aroused at the memory of those stirring times.

The members of the society have selected the 12th of September as their fete day. A meeting is held each month for transacting business, and four times during the year a social entertainment is given. In the music of these meetings there is a place for that soul stirring song, The Star Spangled Banner, which is most fitting for a Maryland society to adopt.

Captain Peter Leary, the commandant at Fort McHenry, has enlisted the interest and aid of the society in the care and preservation of the fort.

Mrs. Robert C. Barry,  
Curator General, U. S. D. 1812.

### WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

Wishing you all success with The Club Woman, which I think is one of the most important factors in the development and usefulness of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.—Louisa B. Poppenheim, President South Carolina Federation.

The Club Woman is the only authorized organ of the G. F. W. C. It is invaluable to those interested in federated work, whether state or general, and the best known medium for making rents in the garment of club insularity.—Dimies T. S. Denison, Acting President, G. F. W. C.

I am always glad as I go about the state, to speak a good word for The Club Woman, because it deserves praise and because I want the club women to get the broadening which comes from knowing what is going on in clubdom.—O. M. E. Rowe, President Massachusetts State Federation.

We wish every club woman would take The Club Woman, published in Boston. It is the organ of the General Federation and is full of courses of study and outlines of work and suggestions that will prove of great benefit to every club in our Federation.—Oklahoma Exchange.

I could not get along without it, and just now it is particularly helpful, as so many of the State Federations are giving their experiences in districting their states with district presidents, etc., and as I happen to be on a committee with that end in view in Colorado I have received much assistance from their experiences. And so each month there seems to be something which just fills my wants.—Annie G. Whitmore, President Denver Woman's Club.

Interested as I am in all that pertains to the success of the G. F. W. C. I could ill afford to dispense with The Club Woman, and therefore gladly renew my subscription for the year. It is only by such means that one can be put in close touch with the work accomplished in other localities, while questions of large import affecting the great organization may thus receive such careful and comprehensive consideration as will serve to influence in great measure their settlement.—Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck, Chicago Woman's Club.

The Western Club Woman, published by Mrs. L. M. Stansbury of Denver, Col., has been consolidated with The Club Woman of Boston, published by Miss Helen M. Winslow. The Club Woman is the chosen organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and by adding to its list of readers the great western continent will enter into a broader field than heretofore. This consolidation is a good move and will bring into a closer harmony the thousands of club women all over the country. The Western Club Woman was beautifully edited by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Stansbury, two of the brightest Colorado newspaper women. Their friends hope that, in some way, they may continue their work in the interest of the western club women in the larger and stronger magazine. All clubs, yes, every club woman, should become a subscriber to The Club Woman.—Mrs. Noble Prentiss in Ottawa Assembly Herald (Kansas City).



## CURRENT EVENTS.

Europe had royal excitement during February. The funeral of Victoria, the accession of Edward VII, the wedding festivities of Holland's young queen, the marriage of the sister of the boy-king of Spain with its attendant riots, involving the proclaiming of martial law, caused quite a stirring among the dry bones of royalty. Cholly Knickerbocker ought to get an idea or two out of newspaper accounts.

Then came the death and burial of Milan, the ex-king of Servia, with consequent danger of a revolt in the little kingdom; the illness of the queen of Sweden—she is recovering—the increasing weakness of the Dowager Empress Frederick, a sister of King Edward, and whom he is about to visit, probably for the last time. The planets must have got in a tangle somehow.

A contemporary in a criticism of Maria Louise Pool's posthumous work, "The Meloon Farm," expresses the hope that "she will direct her attention next to the production of a novel based upon the rural scenes and characters with which she seems well acquainted." An acquaintance with Miss Pool's many previous works would aid the critic doubtless in his estimate of her ability. If anybody has opened up communication with her since her death, we hope the above desire may be forwarded.

Canada begins the new century with good resolutions. Lotteries and gambling houses are to be closed.

Figures do not convey much idea to the lay mind, but the statement that the gold reserve fund is just now the largest known, is appreciable.

The Argentine government is going to send commissioners here to study our school system. Take the good points only, gentlemen. There are a few things you don't want. No more do we!

Grace White, in her new paper, "The Reasoner," published at Woodbridge, N. J., says: "No commoner thing, journalistically considered, ever got past the press to the public than Mr. Bryan's new paper. There is not a new thought in it. There is not an old thought in bright phrase in it. There is not a new subject treated nor an old subject treated in a new way. It isn't even 'Bryaneseque.' It is dull, platitudinous, stale, lacking in variety, lacking in the picturesque and unique, lacking in everything that people expect in a paper written by Bryan, the Bryan, the only Bryan, the Fountain of Living Waters, as he practically describes himself." Of course, as women have no business with ideas this will have to pass as one woman's opinion—but!!!

The movement toward erecting a monument to Dorothy Lynd Dix is worthy the attention it is receiving. Senator Hale of Maine has brought before Congress a bill asking an appropriation of \$10,000 toward it. It ought to pass—and will.

This new Parisian notion of placing No. 2 shoes outside your door for the maid to clean, while you scrub your No. 5's yourself behind the closet door is good.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton has been elected dean of Wellesley College.

The Woman's Peace League of Manila are hoping to unite the United States and Filipino interests in a way to hasten peace.

When the Spanish princess was married, the officiating prelate said to the groom: "I give you a companion, not a slave." Let's all go to Spain.

What an opportunity for the men was that opening of Parliament by Edward VII. The women had to wear black dresses, while the king wore crimson velvet and fixings and all the men were gorgeous in uniforms, gold lace and badges of office. It was the occasion of a life time and they made the most of it.

Proven that there is only one Jewess among the prisoners in England, there arises a sort of interrogation point over the frequent sneers at Jews.

Mrs. Ida Eckert Lawrence, vice-president of the Toledo Federation, has been visiting in the east this winter and giving readings from her poems, "Day Dreams," in New York and elsewhere with great success. Mrs. Eckert Lawrence represented Ohio, by the Governor's appointment, at the Paris exposition and was selected to address the International Congresses in Paris. Her subject was "American Women in Literature," and so well did she handle it, and in such a masterly manner, that the French press devoted much space to the merits of the paper, which was conceded to be the brightest and most interesting given at the Congresses.

This talk of Duke Henry's getting angry because there was hesitancy about granting his allowance is nonsense. He was bound to go before the court ball, for he could not dance with his fiancée, and no man likes to lean against the wall and see his bride elect dancing with other men.

Now that the American commission has decided that the mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of the yellow fever, the question is pertinent, What are you going to do about it?

## THE STANDPOINT.

Julia Harris May.

FAr up the winding road we joyed to ride,  
And leave the little village just below,  
The views that memory loved again to know.  
"A sleepy village."

At the foot I cried.

"'Tis dead, quite dead."

Bess laughingly replied,

As upward still we climbed at sunset's glow.  
"Even the river seems to move more slow  
Than when our long-lost youth had glorified  
Those hills to you and me."

At last, we turned

To see the wider view.

"'Tis glorious still,"

I cried. Old thoughts within my bosom burned,  
And old emotions rose, my heart to thrill.  
Ah, 'tis the standpoint, from that hour I learned,  
That makes life good.

"Go further up the hill."

## GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

**President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.**

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
MRS. DIMES T. S. DENISON,  
157 West 103rd St., New York, N. Y.

**RECORDING SECRETARY:**  
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,  
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

**TREASURER:**  
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,  
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

**SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
MRS. MARGARET J. EVANS,  
Northfield, Minnesota.

**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:**  
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,  
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**AUDITOR:**  
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,  
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis

### THE GENERAL FEDERATION.



The meeting of the Executive Board in Washington on February 28, comes too late to allow of a report in this issue. Look for it in the April number. It is confidently expected that the next Biennial will now be definitely announced.

The following is a list of applications for membership in the G. F. W. C., which have been accepted by the membership committee:

Kalmia.—North Attleboro, Mass. Mrs. E. G. Flint, President.

XX Century Club.—St. Thomas, N. D. Mrs. Alice Clemmer Hager, President.

The Outlook Club.—Weiser, Idaho. Mrs. Emma J. Beadley, President.

Yours sincerely,  
Minnie M. Kendrick, Corresponding Secretary.

### STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

#### ARKANSAS.

The following comprehensive article is furnished by our Arkansas editor, the same having been written by Mrs. P. H. Prince and read by her on Arkansas Day before the Wednesday Club of Fayetteville, Ark.:

The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Little Rock in April, 1897, with Mrs. Ratcliffe of Little Rock as first president. After serving three months, she, on account of ill health, resigned, and Mrs. Jerome Pillow of Helena was elected to fill out her term. In 1898 Mrs. Pillow was elected for another year.

Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Little Rock was made president in 1899, and also in April, 1900, at Texarkana, was she again elected to fill the chair, which her talents, her wit, and her capabilities have so successfully graced. Not only is this worthy woman of Arkansas known all over the state, but her reputation is national, being one of fifteen on the re-organization committee of G. F. W. C., and for the present year being one of five appointed on the membership committee.

The Arkansas Federation has steadily grown, until now there are seventy clubs and 2,600 members. The work outlined for the present year is embraced under the following heads: Education, Club Extension, Village Improvement, Music and Art, Legislation and Household Economics.

The Educational Committee, most successfully presided over by the gifted Mrs. Neil Carothers, has emphasized the needs of our State in the form of libraries, kindergartens, a

chair of domestic science in the university and greater school privileges. Already much good has been done on these lines, and the future holds even greater possibilities for the perfecting of other ideals.

Many of the clubs in the Arkansas Federation have incorporated "Household Economics" in their year's study, with programs bearing on comfort, system, cheerfulness and attractiveness in the home. It is an exploded idea that the bright literary woman who joins a club for the social, intellectual and altruistic advantages she may give and receive therefrom, is any the less the sympathetic wife, the good house-mother and the tender nurse.

On the contrary, with dormant capabilities aroused, and with energies quickened by coming in contact with other women, and with the knowledge of what they are doing, she can, and will, if she is a club woman in the highest sense, make "home the kingdom, and love the king." "Her husband will be known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land." "Her children also rise up and call her blessed," and her skeptical neighbors will be converted when they behold culture and cooking going hand in hand, and will marvel greatly that a woman who studies Shakespeare and Browning and Tennyson can prepare a meal that will be the ambrosia and nectar of the gods; that she can make a room so sweet and clean and restful that the "gude mon" of the house will dream of elysian fields of bliss, and she can dispense as much sunshine and good cheer over the breakfast cups as she can wit and wisdom at a Wednesday Club.

A number of resolutions were submitted by the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention assembled, to the legislative committee of that body, with the earnest request that they use great efforts to secure the passage of same at the coming session of the legislature in January.

The music and art committee believing that,—

"The man that has no music in himself,  
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sound,  
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils,"

is making strong efforts to bring about a higher and a finer appreciation of these.

Let the aesthetic influence grow and strengthen until we all are able to distinguish between the grandest symphonies and "rag-time" music, and are connoisseurs enough to tell a painting by one of the old masters from a highly finished chromo.

No committee has a finer scope of work within its range than the village improvement committee. It was Charlotte Emerson Brown, first president of G. W. F. C., who said: "Remember the Federation was organized for service, not for dominance." Culture of self and study of poets is all very well, and no club woman should neglect them, but we must not only brighten ourselves individually, we must also be of practical benefit to the community. There are many ways of starting reforms. Think of the startling and beneficial upheavals this Wednesday Club of ours might effect, if, with the beautiful



motto, "Culture, Courtesy and Courage," it would determine on some line of village improvement. The streets and sidewalks of F., "the prettiest city around the brow of the Ozarks," would no longer be the shame of its citizens, nor the derision of strangers; the perambulations of the town cow would be circumscribed, "war would be carried into Africa," and the inhabitants thereof encouraged to find a more suitable rendezvous than the sunny corners of our streets. The public square would be kept more attractive, and breezes that are by no means from "Araby's isles of the blest," might altogether be done away with, by having wagon yards and hitching posts put anywhere else except immediately in the center of the town.

The club extension committee has broadened and strengthened its efforts until from mountain top and valley, from the apple orchards of the Ozarks to the cotton fields of the Mississippi, comes the cry, "All hail!"

Mrs. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., president of the G. F. W. C. and whom, by the way, Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Little Rock nominated at Denver, speaking of expansion and military successes in the islands of the sea, strongly urged appointment of committees who shall investigate club women to propagate the women's club idea in the newly acquired possessions.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The Ebell Society of Los Angeles has instituted an innovation in club life in "good fellowship meetings." Recently the clubhouse auditorium was crowded, not merely with members of the Ebell, but with club women from all the federated clubs of Los Angeles, to whom the Ebell had extended an invitation for the afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. W. T. Lewis, who addressed the assembled club women, bidding them welcome in the name of the Ebell. She expressed the desire that good fellowship among women's clubs might continue to grow, and outlined briefly the broadening effect that the club movement had had upon women thus far. She said that while women were not likely to forget, in club life, the fundamental branches of their reading, writing and arithmetic, the home-making wifehood and motherhood, they were introducing into their curriculum new features and branches—the addition of pleasures, through fellowship, the subtraction of worries, the multiplication of advantages and the division of responsibilities. She introduced as the first speaker Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, who delivered an eloquent address on the subject of optimism.

Mrs. F. E. Prior followed Mrs. Tolhurst with an address on "The Twentieth Century Woman."

Mrs. W. E. Dunn was then introduced, and read a paper on "Values." She drew attention to the inclination of women of the time to try to take advantage of too many advantages and do too much, and expressed the opinion that one thing women had yet to learn more thoroughly was to choose among a multiplicity of duties and opportunities. She said: "We are always in a rush from morning to night trying to keep up with our engagements, and when we finally go to bed, it is either to fall into a troubled sleep, haunted by the vision of things which we ought to have done and did not do, or to lie awake planning for the morrow, and wondering how we are to get through all that we have promised to do. Each woman must learn to choose for herself, according to her own bent and strength, and be content to leave some things undone. We may not all be able to agree as to which things may be best neglected, but one proposition we must, I believe, be agreed upon—that character, and the things that make for character, deserve, first consideration, and that it is better to be than to do."

Mrs. Stilson of the Ruskin Art Club, who was one of the delegates to the last Biennial convention of federated clubs, and has been specially interested in bringing the next convention to Los Angeles, was next called on by Mrs. Lewis, and gave some account of her progress in this direction.

Mrs. J. A. Osgood spoke briefly, outlining the objects and work of the Woman's Parliament.

Mrs. Chapin made a few remarks, saying: "I think this meeting a very significant one. When one club proposes something, and all the other clubs will put their shoulders to the wheel, we shall accomplish a great deal, for we have a wonderful power. The year of good feeling has begun; if it continues, we shall see an awakening that will make us glad we are alive."

#### COLORADO.

Mrs. Thomas M. Harding of Canon City bids fair to become as well known and popular in club and social circles outside of Colorado as she is in it. She is taking a great interest in the woman's department of the Louisiana Centennial Exposition, and as President of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs will be very prominent in the committee which will represent the state at the fair, the other members being Mrs. Westbrooke S. Decker, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Mrs. James B. Grant, Mrs. Alva Adams and Mrs. Reynolds of Canon City. Mrs. Harding is very charming personally, is looked upon as most original and clever and altogether a most delightful person to represent and lead club women in any undertaking.

The club women of Georgetown gave a reception at their reading room last month to celebrate the first anniversary of its founding. The business men of the place have subscribed enough money to meet the monthly expenses, and the ladies cleared \$57 from a recent entertainment. The association has increased its books from 300 to 700 within the last year.

The North Side reading room at 2955 Gray street, Denver, has entered upon a new era of prosperity since the granting of the appropriation for its support by the City Council. The new Advisory Board have decided to have monthly socials until warm weather, for the boys of the North Side. The first one was on the evening of February 15. There was some fine mandolin music, a humorous recitation or two by the boys, and refreshments. Mayor Johnson and the Presidents of the two branches of the Council, Mr. Fillius and Mr. Kelly, were invited to speak to the boys. The Encyclopedia Britannica in ten volumes and several books of selections for school speaking have been added to the library, and there will soon be other additions. A splendid list of periodicals, including all the first-class ones published, has been ordered.

After several weeks' vacation the Woman's Club of Victor held its first open meeting of the new year under the auspices of the home and philanthropy department. The meeting was held in the new quarters of the club, the Masonic hall, and was well attended and full of interest.

The Fortnightly Club of Boulder has interspersed in its program several days devoted to up-to-date subjects of permanent interest. These days have been in charge of Mrs. O. G. Otis and Mrs. J. A. Davis. The committee invited Miss Minnie J. Reynolds to speak to the clubs on "The Evolution of the Newspaper" Monday. Miss Reynolds sketched the growth of the Newspaper during the last fifty years, paying special attention to the recent development of the cartoon. She illustrated this part of her subject with originals of cartoons by Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilmarth, which were much enjoyed. Club life in

Boulder is enjoying a very pleasant kind of expansion just now in the formation of the Woman's Club. This was organized at a mass meeting called January 12, and there are already seventy-five paid-up members with a prospect of many more. Mrs. James H. Baker, of whom the Boulder women are very proud because of her successful administration of the State Federation, was chosen president, and the other officers are as follows: First vice president, Mrs. H. O. Dodge; second vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Coulehan; recording secretary, Mrs. C. M. Fowler; corresponding secretary, Miss Katherine Wise; treasurer, Mrs. Sue Callahan. Two departments were organized, the art and literature, chairman, Mrs. J. A. Davis, and civic science, Mrs. Ullmer, chairman.

The Lectern League of Denver held a meeting in February, with Mrs. Milo A. Smith, chairman. The first paper, "Love of Christ, the Motive Power of All Missionary Effort," written by Mrs. Carter, was read by Mrs. Barkalow, followed by one on "The Influence of Missionary Work Upon the Nations of the World," by Miss Georgiana Miller. The last paper, "Persecution as a Factor in the Dissemination of Missionary Knowledge," was given by Mrs. Wolff. Miss Brooks, chairman of the Department of Music and Art, gave the following questions, to be answered at the next meeting: (1) What object was first built under Divine instructions? (2) What great mystery of Salvation did Noah's ark foreshadow? (3) Who was the absolute planner of the tabernacle and its services? (4) What does St. Paul mean when he says, "The tabernacle was the pattern of things in heaven?" (5) What did the gate of the tabernacle, the brazen altar, the laver, the candlestick, the shewbread, the golden altar with its incense, the mercy seat, the ark, typify? Also the holy of holies? (6) In what did Solomon's temple differ principally from the heathen temples? (7) Who was the chief builder of the temple, and who were the chief musicians of David's and Solomon's temples?

At the Denver Woman's Club a number of fine meetings have been held. Miss Helen Ring, in a lecture on "The Novel as a Social Agent," gave one of the finest things ever heard at the club. It was a model of finished elegance and caustic wit, and held her audience entranced for over an hour. She was followed by Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard, who spoke a few brief words in discussion in her usually forceful manner. Two interesting letters concerning legislation were read, one from Mrs. E. M. Ashley, asking the members to use all their influence to prevent the passage of the bill placing all the state institutions under the management of one small board of control, and doing away with the boards of each institution. Mrs. Ashley thought this would be very detrimental to the institutions, depriving them of the personal interest and attention so important to them, and removing all women from the boards. The other letter was from Dr. F. J. Bancroft, asking the co-operation of the club in proposed amendments to the game law. He wanted the protection of doves extended from July 15, when they are rearing their young, to August 15. "You would suppose," said the doctor, caustically, "that no one but a brute would find pleasure in slaughtering birds when their nests are full of young birds. Yet there are men who claim respectability and stand high in church circles, who do this thing."

At another meeting Mrs. Guilford Wood told of her European wanderings through France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and elsewhere, thrown brilliantly on the screen and explained by Mrs. Wood's pleasant running comment, was most interesting. Mrs. Wood gave this talk also before the Monday Literary Club recently.

The Mineral Art Club has been invited by the Ceramic Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., to exchange plates for the annual ex-

hibit held by each club in March. The plates to be sent by the Denver club are to have poppies painted upon them, and in return they will receive specimens of the local club's work. The two sets of plates are then to go to the Buffalo exposition in May, to be entered for the medal contests. The silver medal is for the best conventional design, and the bronze for the most artistic design. Scholarships are attached to both medals.

The State Federation year book is said to be one of unusual interest this year.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Norwalk and South Norwalk.—This month has been a busy one with the clubs. On December 29th the Friday Afternoon Club gave its annual "Visitors' Day," which has become one of the events of the year, and invitations to which are highly valued. Mrs. Frederick Belden opened her spacious house on the Green in Norwalk to the club and its invited guests, who came in large numbers to hear Dr. Hamilton Wright Maibe speak upon "Literature as a Personal Resource." At the close of the lecture an informal reception was held and supper served.

The Woman's Club of Norwalk celebrated its fifteenth anniversary January 18 by a buffet luncheon in the club house of the Central Club, to which each member had the privilege of bringing a guest. The after dinner entertainment consisted of stories by a club member and music by Miss Sally Sherwood Betts, another member who is an accomplished professional pianist.

The Central Club of Norwalk gave a Christmas tree and party to the depositors in the Penny Provident Bank, New Year's day, and over three hundred children were made happy by presents selected with great care. The club issues a card of announcements the first of each month. For January the card was as follows:

Mondays at 3:15.—Classes (four) in French and German.

Tuesday, 8th.—Quarterly meeting. Report of officers. At 4:15 Mrs. Henry H. Barroll will read a Chinese manuscript play, and following this refreshments will be served. Hostesses, the officers of the club.

Thursdays at 3 P. M.—Whist under the direction of Miss Annie L. Cole.

Saturday, 12th, at 3:30 P. M.—"Sewing Bee, with stories and tea," under the direction of Mrs. F. S. Lyon, Jr. Hostesses, Mrs. C. R. Smith and Mrs. Josiah G. Gregory.

Saturday, 19th, at 3:30 P. M.—Travellers' Tea, under the direction of Miss Pinneo. Hostesses, Mrs. Jean Dumortier and Miss A. E. Baldwin.

Monday, 21st, at 8 P. M.—An evening of folk songs in costume, by Madame Olga Burgtori, assisted by Mr. Harvey Worthington Loomis, composer. Each club member may bring a gentleman guest. Hostesses, Mrs. James Glynn Gregory and Miss Mai Curtis.

Friday, 25th, at 8 P. M.—Young People's "Railroad Party" under the direction of Miss Marion Vernam.

Saturday, 26, at 3:30 P. M.—Conundrum party, under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Shelton and Mrs. Jabez Backus. Hostesses, Mrs. C. A. Ambler and Miss Elizabeth Raymond.

In this connection special mention should be made of the "Folk-Song Recital" by Mme. Burgtorf and Mr. Loomis of New York. Mme. Burgtorf is a member of the Rainy Day Club. She is a most accomplished young woman and competent artist. Her undertaking and interpretation of the dialect songs of all nations are remarkable. This one program contains specimens of French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, several German dialects, as Bohemian, Hungarian, Tyrolean, as well



as Scotch, Irish, and negro. Mr. Loomis writes many of the lovely songs Mme. Burgtorf sings.  
Norwalk.

Dotha Stone Pinneo.

### FLORIDA.

With many thanks we accepted the invitation of the Palmetto Club of Daytona to hold the sixth annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Woman's Clubs on January 30 and 31. Delegates and enthusiastic co-workers from seven clubs met there and talked over the work and pleasures of the past year, sharing experiences and benefits. The convention opened January 30 at 10:15 A. M. In the absence of the President, Mrs. J. C. Beekman, its First Vice-President, presided. A very cordial welcome was extended to the visitors by Gertrude W. Esch, President of the Daytona Club, who noted conditions surrounding women at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the promise of the twentieth century. The birth of the woman's clubs and their philanthropic and educational work were dwelt upon, as well as woman's influence toward peace.

The Vice-President, in response, spoke of the marked improvement in many lines in this state, but said the greatest deficiency now lay in the schools and school buildings.

The report of the credentials committee was given. Seven of the ten clubs of the Federation were represented. Tarpan Springs, Rock Ledge and Crescent City were unable to send delegates. Roll call was responded to and the minutes of the fifth convention held at Palatka in January, 1900 were read and approved.

The Housekeepers' Club of Cocanut Grove asked for admittance to the State Federation and were admitted.

There were present a number of the Village Improvement Association of Deland. Mrs. Maning gave an interesting description of the fine work accomplished by that association, saying they were organized in 1891 and have handled \$2300.

Mrs. Beekman's address was read by Mrs. W. W. Crummer. She said she looked forward to great advancement in the twentieth century and urged that an educational committee be appointed in each club and that the individual club members feel it her duty to encourage and aid the committee. She recommended pictures and circulating libraries for the schools, and spoke of household economics and the preservation of birds. The Princess of Wales, now Queen of England, will allow no birds to be submitted to her on her millinery, so Mrs. Beekman said, and she suggested that committees on kindergarten work be appointed. She also mentioned a letter asking assistance in petitioning Congress to make a forestry reserve, also for the preservation of the Palisades.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was then heard; also the Treasurer's report. Following these were the reports of the standing committees. The Social Purity Committee report was given verbally by Mrs. Hill. She also read a letter from Helen Gardener relative to this work, and suggested that the term "age of consent" be changed to "age of protection," and that in endeavoring to have this law changed the plea made not on the moral and religious grounds, but on the ground of health and good citizenship. The Committee on Reciprocity stated that they had in 1900 thirty papers and this year had added nineteen more. The Committee on Education's report was given by the chairman, Mrs. Wamboldt. They feel that women should be on the school boards, that manual training should be taught in the public schools, and that education should be compulsory. Thirty-one states have compulsory education laws, but none among the Southern states.

During the discussion of this branch of the work, Mrs. Glenn of Daytona read a strong paper on "The Kindergarten." She said: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Every woman who ever hopes to raise a family should take a course in kindergarten work. In one state actual statistics have proved that no child who had ever been enrolled in a kindergarten had been sent to a reform school. In conclusion Mrs. Glenn stated emphatically that moral, social and political problems will only be solved when the child has full chances and is fully developed.

The Committee on Birds reported diligent work and asked for co-operation. Dr. Richard spoke on "Household Economics." The house and all its accessories were discussed. Home science, Dr. Richard thinks, would be a more preferable name. Many cities are now holding lectures on this subject. Georgia insists that it shall be taught in her colleges. Illinois has become greatly interested, and Indiana also, but she lays most stress in interesting the farmers' wives. New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and other states are taking this up.

After this reports of the work done during the past year were read by the delegates of Village Improvement Association of Green Cove Springs, Woman's Fortnightly Club of Palatka; and right here I must mention one excellent point brought out in this report: A fee of \$1.00 is imposed upon any member failing to carry out her part on programs or furnishing no substitute; Village Improvement Association of Tarpan Springs, Fairfield Improvement Association of Orange City, Palmetto Club of Daytona.

The Daytona ladies have established a kindergarten for the colored children, which is doing great good. They hold mothers' meetings and conduct a sewing school, and as a positive proof of appreciation the colored people have raised \$100 to aid in the work. The hardest work done by the Palmetto Club was an endeavor made last spring to put a woman on the school board. It was unsuccessful. The report of our own club was read, and the first day of the convention was pronounced finished.

That evening the visitors were given a most delightful reception at the opera house. It had been very beautifully decorated for the occasion and a very fine program was rendered.

The next session of the convention opened with the report of the biennial. The paper following was written by Miss Madrasz of Palatka on "Travelling Libraries." She says that in the rural districts it is a fact that few books besides the Bible are read. The United States are now beginning to appreciate this fact. Massachusetts is foremost in this idea of circulating libraries, and New York in 1892 began making an annual appropriation for books. It now has 500,000 volumes in circulation. The Boston & Albany, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and other railroads now own their circulating libraries. Following this came a fine paper by Mrs. Smith on "Progress." She recalled Daniel Webster's words: "There is no excellence without great labor," and in mentioning the great thoughts and discoveries that have been carried out in the past century she did not neglect to mention the labor and energy we must yet expend to bring about a higher plane of morals and better life generally.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. W. W. Cummer, President.

Miss Amelia Potter, First Vice-President.

Mrs. Ella W. Barrows, Second Vice-President.

Mrs. R. F. Adams, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Lucy W. Wamboldt, Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Mattie McNeil, Treasurer.

Mrs. Louisa S. Morse, Auditor.

Miss McLean, dean of Stetson University, was present and made a few remarks. The public schools, she said, should be a strength for good in society. Why are women's clubs organized? she asked. Because it is generally acknowledged that our social life is not what it should be.

New business and work for this year was then discussed, which will be along the line of education. It was moved and carried that an Educational Committee be appointed in each club, to report and keep in touch with the Committee on Education of the General Federation; also that a small appropriation be made to buy literature on social purity for each club.

After the usual resolutions of thanks the convention adjourned.

#### ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Woman's Club has just celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, having been formed in 1876, when Sorosis and the New England Woman's Club were eight years old, but its membership today goes far ahead of both those clubs combined and numbers very nearly 1000. It is safe to say that nearly every club in Chicago, and, in fact, the state, has been modeled after this club, which divides its work into departments. To some one of these branches the member must belong, and belong actively. The Chicago Woman's Club allows no drones in its hive. Neither is it without queen bees—several of them, and the family recognizes their sway like disciplined soldiers. The club works under the headings: Reform, Home, Education, Philanthropy, Art and Literature, Philosophy and Science, and has grown far beyond the dreams of its founder, Mrs. Caroline M. Brown. Mrs. Brown now lives in Charlottesville, Va., but she remained in Chicago long enough to give the club an impetus which has put it in the front rank of women's organizations of the country.

It was the Woman's Club which put women physicians into the Kankakee, and Cook county insane asylums. The club, with the co-operation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, succeeded in placing matrons in police stations and the county jail. Before these women exercised their influence in this direction women arrested upon any charge whatever were entirely under the care and control of men. The reform department has for years supported a day school for boys sent to the county jail. It established the first kindergarten for poor children in a public school. Through its efforts and influence women have been appointed on the school board, and women have been placed as trustees of the State University at Champaign. Through these trustees work is regularly being done to promote both better home lives and higher education of the women students at the university. Some legislative affairs in which the club has interested itself are the laws governing truant schools, parental schools, juvenile court and compulsory education. The Boys' Industrial School at Glenwood owes its establishment to the club, which raised \$40,000 for the purpose. Through its efforts also \$200,000 was raised to build four dormitories for women at the University of Chicago. An endowment fund of \$1500 for the Art Institute, benefiting girl graduates from the high school, is another achievement for which the organization may take credit. The Consumers' League has a branch supported by the club, and several societies, such as the Protective Agency for Women and Children, the Municipal Order League, Political Equality League, Public School Art Society, School Children's Aid, the Household Economics, are all outgrowths of the big club. It has been due to the activity

of the members also that girls in retail shops may have seats behind the counters, and, stretching farther afield, was the appointment of delegates to petition President Harrison to reinstate women employes in the internal revenue office who had been discharged by the new chief.

In addition to all these good works, says the Times-Herald, the recording angel will place opposite the name of the Chicago Woman's Club the story of their masterful relief of the destitute in the fearful winter following the fair. With \$1000 from Mrs. Potter Palmer and \$500 additional from the club treasury as a basis, the club opened its rooms for women who would work. The club provided the work in the shape of clothing for the poor children of the public schools. Men could not find employment, but women did, and through women, and many a family was kept from starving that winter through the initiative of the Chicago Woman's Club. Other women's organizations bestirred themselves, and nine workrooms, with crowding women to hold the needles, resulted. It was the humane work of that winter that united the women's clubs of Cook county for the establishment of the Model Workshop and Lodging-house Association. It is in this house that any homeless woman may find shelter, a bath and good clothes, for a trifling sum, or, if destitute, she may make a return of two hours' work in the house. The setting aside of a certain sum to decorate one of the smaller parks of Chicago is the latest task the club has assigned itself.

The Woman's Club first met in private houses. Today the Fine Arts Building gives them a home, and there they propose to stay until they put up their own quarters. The rooms are on the ninth floor, and they extend the entire length of the building. They include reception and committee rooms, library and dining rooms, and have every up-to-date comfort, luxury and convenience. Pictures purchased from Chicago artists adorn the green-tinted walls, and double curtains of silk are at the windows. In these rooms the work of the various departments goes on month in and month out without cessation.

As in reform, philanthropic and other directions, the hospitalities of the club have been without limit, worth only being the standard mentioned as a requisite quality in guests. Some of the most eminent men and women of the world have been received at the functions which have been on the program from the commencement. Among the other honors claimed by the club is that of having given Mrs. Charles Henrotin as a General Federation president.

#### IOWA.

At a recent meeting of the executive board of the Iowa Federation final arrangements were made for the biennial meeting of the Federation, which will be held in Council Bluffs May 1, 2, 3. This fourth biennial convention of the federated clubs of Iowa will consist of delegates and visitors from 198 clubs, representing 136 towns and about seven thousand club women. Organization is valueless unless good comes of it, and the program for the coming meeting has been arranged with two objects in view; to show just what has been accomplished by the Federation in each department of endeavor, as represented by the various standing committees, and to bring to the members of the Federation inspiration and help from those best qualified to give it, by securing for important places on the program men and women who are specialists in their chosen work. The program, briefly outlined, will be as follows: On Tuesday evening, April 30, will be held a meeting of the council, which consists of the presidents of all federated



clubs, who are made by the constitution vice-presidents of the Federation. At this preliminary meeting the following subjects will be discussed: "Ideal Results of Women's Clubs," "Manual Training in the Public Schools," "Are Women's Clubs a Beneficial Factor in Home Life?" "How Can Club Women Work With Teachers?" "The Value of Outdoor Study," "Objectional Advertising" and "Compulsory Education."

Wednesday morning, May 1, the first session of the convention will be held, the program including addresses of welcome, reports of officers and the president's biennial address. Wednesday afternoon the principal address will be given by Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the state library commission, on "Literary Work." In no other manner has the tendency to the practical and useful among Iowa clubs been more manifest than in the help given by clubs and club women in developing the public library spirit and no part of the program will be more eagerly anticipated than Miss Tyler's address, since Miss Tyler is not only a specialist in library work, but has the faculty of imparting her knowledge most helpfully to others. A carefully planned discussion will follow Miss Tyler's address.

Wednesday evening a reception will be given by the Council Bluffs Women's Club, and as not the least of the pleasure of any club convention is the coming personal touch with other women from all quarters of the state the reception will doubtless be one of the notable events of the week. Thursday morning will be devoted to reports from the committee on revision of the constitution and from delegates to the Milwaukee Biennial. Thursday afternoon the newspaper women of the state will have an hour, followed by a "Bird Hour," when papers on "Bird Preservation" and "Bird Study" will be presented. The Thursday evening session will be in charge of the art committee and a program of special interest is being arranged. An important place will be given the subject of Household Economics, and one hour Friday morning will be in charge of the household economics committee of the Federation. Mrs. Kedsie of the Polytechnic School of Peoria and Mrs. Pugh of Omaha will be the speakers. The committee on education will also have an hour Friday morning and an address will be given by Prof. Beardsheah of the State Agricultural at Ames. Friday afternoon will occur the election of officers. Mrs. Hutchinson of Ottumwa, the capable president of the Federation is giving the details of the program her personal attention and a successful meeting is assured. During the last biennial period the work of the Iowa Federation has been strengthened and advanced in every way, and much has been done to verify theory by actual experience, and although constantly increasing in numerical strength the Federation has other sheaves as well as those labelled "size" and "number."

An important club organization is the City Federation of Des Moines, comprising twenty-one clubs. Although the organization is comparatively a new one it has already done much to bring into communication the various clubs of the city for the purpose of arousing interest in the improvement of the city and other matters of common interest. Last year the Federation took an active interest in the school election and succeeded in making its influence felt so effectively in the election of members of the school board of West Des Moines that those in a position to know think there will be no necessity for interference this year. A fine record was made by the Des Moines Federation last year in its work in connection with the Midland Chautauqua, which is held each year in Des

Moines. The co-operation of the Federation was very much appreciated by the Chautauqua management and the Federation has been urged to again take charge of the daily programs for the Women's Club hour at the next summer's assembly. Three meetings of the Federation are held during the year, in January, April and October. Mrs. A. B. Shaw, president of the Federation, in outlining the work for 1901 at the January meeting closed her address by saying: "We wish to place ourselves before the Des Moines public as ready and willing to assist in any good work for the city, whether it is for better government, cleaner streets, more beautiful surroundings, or the support and improvement of our schools and library."

The Des Moines Woman's Club, one of the largest and strongest in the state, with a membership of over six hundred, is seriously considering the question of building a club house, following the plan of forming a stock company among the members, which has proved so successful in one or two other cities. The sentiment of the club is strongly in favor of such action and the plan will doubtless assume definite shape before long.

The year book for 1900-1901 of the Iowa Federation is at hand, and is one of the most attractive in form ever issued. The method adopted last year of including in the year book a letter from each standing committee, outlining the work of the committee for the current year, and inviting the co-operation of all federated clubs, has been found to be an effective method of reaching individual clubs, and is repeated this year. This saves the expense of separate circular letters, and the result is the same. Every club is also requested to forward copies of its year book to each officer and chairmen of standing committees of the Federation. The necessity for keeping officers and members of committees as closely in touch as possible with the regular work of the clubs is recognized by every one who realizes the value of the Federation idea, and especial care should be taken to use every method for keeping the component parts of such a large organization as a State Federation in touch with one another and with the executive force. Club secretaries are often at fault in this, and consider sending out year books unnecessary trouble.

An important feature of the new Iowa year book is a letter addressed to federated clubs by Mrs. Mabel V. D. Hutchison, president of the Federation. Mrs. Hutchison suggests the desirability of each club taking an interest and, as far as possible, an active part in some work besides the literary program, and asks that every Iowa woman take an especial interest in encouraging industrial work in the public schools, cooking and sewing for the girls and the workshop for the boys. Mrs. Hutchison calls attention to the new committee on club extension, and asks for the co-operation of the clubs with all committees. The president also asks the members of clubs to consider the need for thought touching the wanton slaughter of birds. This question has not as yet received wide attention in Iowa, and the president's note of warning is timely.

A careful study of the new year books shows a marked increase in the number of department clubs. Many small study clubs, limited to fifteen or twenty members, have gradually extended their limits, until, almost to the astonishment of many of the members, they have formed separate departments for work and have broadened and strengthened their organization in many ways. Nearly all of the departmental clubs have departments devoted to philanthropy, civics, education and domestic science, in addition to those devoted to literature,

history and art.

In looking over the courses of study chosen by the study clubs for the current year, American literature and American history have first place, English literature and history ranking next, while there are fully twice as many clubs interested in some phase of the history of art as there were last year.

The year 1901 promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the Iowa Federation. Harriet C. Towner.

#### MAINE.

The Town Improvement Association of Skowhegan, Me., has done much to deserve its name. A remarkable evidence of its success lies in the fact that three of its members have been appointed by the town as "park commissioners"—the first town to put women on such a board, probably, and certainly the first town to create a commission of women only, to expend the money which the town has appropriated for parks. The women are Mrs. L. W. Weston, Mrs. B. F. Eaton and Mrs. Geo. Page. These workers are pushing the improvements with energy and demonstrating the value and utility of women's organizations beyond a peradventure.

The midwinter meeting of the board of directors of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the state capitol January 30. Representatives' Hall was filled to overflowing with members of the Federation and their visitors. Fifty-seven clubs responded to the roll call. The one day of two sessions seemed too short for even the necessary business and discussion. The entire executive board was present and matters of business were dispatched with dignity and celerity by the new president, Mrs. Anna Sargent Hunt. Many words of praise were expressed for the admirable tact and decision with which Mrs. Hunt kept every minute filled and allowed no time to be wasted. She showed her self a most efficient president, capable of filling the office in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The morning session was a business one. Reports were given from the various departments of the Federation work; new clubs were admitted and greetings exchanged. The invitation from the Massachusetts Federation to a conference in April was presented and favorably received.

The subject of most importance at the morning session was "A New England Federation." Miss Lucia Connor of the Dial Club, Fairfield, spoke ably and forcefully on the subject and the members seemed unanimously to agree with Miss Connor in objecting to being identified with the organization of such a movement. After discussion it was finally moved and resolved that "The Maine Federation hereby disclaim all responsibility for the introduction of this topic of a New England Federation and denies ever having had any intention of forming such an organization."

The board of directors, members of standing committees and heads of departments were the guests of Mrs. John F. Hill at lunch at the executive mansion. This historic home of the Blaine family was beautiful with flowers and the charming cordiality of Mrs. Hill made the reception a delightful part of the Federation. An elaborate luncheon was served by Boston caterers and reluctantly the guests returned at 1.45 to the capitol to finish the business of the meeting. At the afternoon session Mrs. Frye of Portland spoke in behalf of the National Dorothea Dix Association. The report of the educational committee by its chairman, Mrs. Frank B. Clark of Portland, showed marked progress and increasing interest in this department of work. Hon. W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of schools, addressed the Federation in a strong

speech commending the Federation in its educational work, and making a strong plea for a simpler life and more child-like existence for school children. He believed in thorough, systematic work by the pupils under proper supervision of the teacher, with not too much assistance. Children should be taught to be self dependent and their path should not be too easy or pleasurable, but should tend toward the best development of body and mind.

Mr. Stetson's remarks were much enjoyed and hearty appreciation was expressed by the frequent applause of the ladies.

Mrs. D. E. Miller of Hallowell presented the subject of "The Consumers' League and made an earnest plea for the consideration of its principles.

A rising vote of appreciation of the womanly qualities of Queen Victoria was taken.

The gavel of the president fell and one of the most successful mid-winter meeting of the Maine Federation was declared adjourned.

Carolyn Kempton Partridge,  
Cor. Sec. of Maine Federation.

Augusta, February 6, 1901.

#### MICHIGAN.

History making rather than history writing characterizes the life of Michigan clubs in winter. Outside the larger cities the women are religiously doing their program work of essay and history study, bee-like, gathering stores of knowledge in many sweet sips from the world's garden of fact and fancy. The influence of the State Federation has given in impetus to educational interests, including manual training and the study of art.

In some of the larger cities, notably Detroit, the opening of the new century has led to many pleasurable social affairs, combining the usual literary effort with entertainment. The Twentieth Century Club gave an "at home" in honor of its name to the City Federation of Women's Clubs. "The Century's Inheritance" and "The Club Woman" were the themes discussed by prominent members in a most inspiring manner. This club's offering verse for the opening of the new century was:

"Our father's God from out Whose hand,  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We thank Thee for the era done,  
We trust Thee for the opening one."

On January 31 Mrs. Florence Howe Hall spoke to this club on "Famous People Whom I Have Met." Many guests were present to enjoy with the club, Mrs. Hall's interesting reminiscences. During her stay in Detroit, many complimentary social functions were held in honor of Mrs. Hall, who was the guest of Miss Clara Avery, the first president of the State Federation.

Probably no coterie of clubs in Michigan enjoy more fine music than those of Grand Rapids. Philanthropy and a love of music are features of club life in the furniture city. "The purely literary club is fast becoming a thing of the past," said a prominent Southern club woman, and the history of clubdom in Grand Rapids illustrates the truth of the saying. Manual training, free kindergartens, cooking schools, postal savings banks, music and art, have all felt the fostering hand of Grand Rapids clubs in a pre-eminent degree.

Ann Arbor women under the lead of Dean Eliza Mosher of the U. of M. are already beginning to prepare for the coming of the State Federation in October, as the guest of the



Woman's League. This is an organization of 500 members banded together in interest of the social welfare of the young women students of the university. It is in no sense a literary organization. It is a theme of remark that so famous an educational center should not maintain even one woman's club as ordinarily understood by that term. It has been urged that the city's unusual facilities to hear the best talent on educational themes renders such an organization superfluous. Nevertheless, many are asking, does it? The truth is that outside university circles few women avail themselves of the extra privileges. Many hunger, too, for the comradeship and impetus which a well ordered club supplies. Some leaders are hoping that the coming of the Federation may stimulate effort for some organization which shall bring to the home women of Ann Arbor the generous benefits enjoyed by their sisters elsewhere, and the mental food for which they hunger.

#### MINNESOTA.

Club women from all parts of the state met at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Feb. 12, for their midwinter meeting. At 9.30 o'clock Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams called the executive session to order and purely routine business was promptly dispatched. Following the business meeting the state officers and guests of honor, Mrs. Robert Bryce Farson of Illinois Federation and Mrs. Penoyer Sherman of Chicago, formally received the guests. At noon the large dining room was thrown open, presenting a beautiful picture. The tables were decorated with small palms, smilax and flowering plants. The dainty menu being dispatched the guests settled themselves for the intellectual feast. Mrs. Williams, the brainy president of the Federation, was at her best and the introduction of each speaker sparkled with wit.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, the second vice-president of the General Federation, presented "Federation Problems of the Nineteenth Century." She gave the problems re-organization and "whether or not clubs of colored women be admitted to the General Federation." She urged a careful study of both subjects from all sides before deciding, but expressed the idea that principle was worth dying for.

Mrs. Robert Bryce Farson of Chicago extended graceful fraternal greetings from the Illinois Federation.

A bright address on "The 20th Century Woman" was the subject of Mrs. Penoyer Sherman, who said she came from Chicago expecting to meet possibly fifty women and chat over the coffee cups, and was breathless when she learned, after her arrival in St. Paul, that she was to address five hundred. Then followed two toasts, "The Twentieth Century Girl," by Miss Caroline A. Beaumont of St. Paul, whose girl was to be "bright, brainy and breezy, short-skirted, up-to-date, and contented; able to travel alone, think alone and sometimes to go-it-alone through life, and of whom the twentieth century man should say:

"Lives of women all remind us  
We may lead more worthy lives,  
And departing leave behind us  
Records worthy of our wives."

Mrs. W. O. Fryberger of Minneapolis toasted the "Twentieth Century Boy." Her boy as yet was only an ideal, who exists in the minds and hearts of club women. She related witty bits from the autobiography of the twentieth century man. The musical program was also a charming feature.

The feast did not close until after 4 o'clock. At five the New Century Club of St. Paul gave a reception at the home of

board. At the meeting of the State Federation at Joplin in Mrs. Squires, Summit court, to the state officers and their guests, Mrs. Farson and Mrs. Sherman. So to the Minnesota club women Feb. 12th was a red letter day.

#### MISSOURI.

At the Milwaukee Biennial meeting of the G. F. W. C. a set of resolutions were adopted, offered by the Missouri Federation and seconded by the Tourist Club of Minneapolis, to the effect that the women of the federated clubs included in the states of the Louisiana purchase arrange for a suitable celebration in 1903 of the 10th anniversary of the event of this purchase by the United States and that Missouri take the initiative. Accordingly, Mrs. Edwin Harrison called a meeting of representatives of the clubs of the states in this territory, which was held January 17-18 at Kansas City. The state presidents in attendance or represented by proxy were Mrs. Edwin Harrison, Missouri; Mrs. A. H. Thompson, proxy, Kansas; Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma; Mrs. H. A. Tuttle, proxy, Minnesota; Mrs. Belle M. Stoughtenborough, proxy, Nebraska. A large number of delegates were present from Kansas and about two hundred from Missouri.

The club women of Kansas City had made most elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the guests, all of whom were entertained at the homes of the members. The meetings were held at the rooms of the Athenaeum and on both days luncheon was served and a reception held Friday night at the parlors of the Midland Hotel. If nothing else was accomplished at Kansas City the delegates at least left with the consciousness that the people of Kansas City are the most hospitable on earth.

Mrs. Edwin Harrison at the opening of the first session, was chosen chairman and Mrs. McMurphy of Nebraska, recording secretary. The welcome from the club women was eloquently voiced by Mrs. John C. Gage, president of the Athenaeum, and the welcome from the city was pronounced in a delightful speech by Mayor James A. Reed. For the visitors Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, president of the Oklahoma State Federation, responded. Her remarks were most happy and were most heartily seconded by all present.

The regular work began in the afternoon of Thursday and consisted in discussion, first, of a suitable memorial of the event.

At the state meeting held at Joplin in November, at which time the Kansas City meeting was decided on, a resolution was adopted with reference to the club woman who should represent the women of the Louisiana purchase upon the board of commissioners. It was expected that this resolution would come up before the delegates at Kansas City, but it was deemed expedient not to consider it, but to devote the whole time to the discussion of the sort of memorial that should be decided on as fitting to commemorate the great historical event. It may be interesting here, however, to review the history of the Joplin resolution with regard to the woman member of the board of commissioners. At a meeting of the board of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis held in March, 1900, the board unanimously resolved that Mrs. Philip N. Moore was its choice as member of the World's Fair commission. This resolution was presented to the Wednesday Club and unanimously adopted by this body. At a meeting of the State Board of Women's Clubs, held at Sedalia in April, this action of the Wednesday Club was reported and Mrs. Philip N. Moore declared to be the choice of the members of the state

November the action of the state board and Wednesday Club was reported and Mrs. Moore again for the fourth time declared the choice of the club women as a member of the board of commissioners for the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis in 1903. The action of the Wednesday Club and the State Federation was reported in a communication to ex-Governor Francis, chairman of the World's Fair committee with the request that he make known the wishes of the club women of Missouri to the proper authorities. This is at present the sentiment of the club women of Missouri, who would like to see Mrs. Philip N. Moore represent this large body upon the board of commissioners or in any other position of similar dignity and responsibility.

Although it can scarcely be said that any very definite results were obtained at the Kansas City meeting, still much was accomplished in the way of differentiating the mass of suggestion with reference to the memorial. Some of the plans proposed were quite ambitious, Mrs. John C. Gage of Kansas City, for instance, suggesting a club house that would cost a million dollars. Mrs. Frank L. Richey of St. Louis suggested a model tenement house that could be built for \$50,000. Mrs. Fischel of St. Louis thought the women might erect a building similar to the commercial museum at Philadelphia. Miss Mary Perry of St. Louis advocated a house devoted to "charities and corrections." Mrs. Tuttle spoke of a monumental fountain, and something of this sort was advocated by Mrs. Hale of Kansas, Mrs. Clapp of St. Louis and others and it was decided by vote that in the opinion of the delegates it was better to favor something of this kind than a plan that would involve a burden in its support by women of future generations. The matter was referred back to the state presidents and they are to get the opinion of the clubs in their respective Federations and another meeting will be held to further decide the matter of the memorial and the celebration. The Wednesday club of St. Louis opposed the idea of a woman's department of the World's Fair and its action was endorsed at Kansas City.

The clubs of St. Louis had a general meeting on February 11 to consider the possibility of some united action in the matter of vacation schools. The Wednesday Club last summer maintained a vacation school in the slum district of the city, and the experiment was so successful that much is hoped from a more extended effort on the part of all the clubs of the city.

The Tuesday Club of St. Louis had an open meeting last week and they and their guests were delightfully entertained by a lecture given by Professor H. S. Willetts of Chicago on the subject of "Judas Maccabaeus."

Mrs. Mary McCluney, state corresponding secretary of the G. F. W. C., sends the following notes from Sedalia:

The most notable event of the month in club circles was a lecture by Dr. Pickard of the State University, on "Greek Art and Architecture," illustrated by stereopticon views. He was brought here by the Nautilus Club, which is making a special study of that subject this year. Complimentary tickets were sent to all other club members in town and the audience was large and appreciative.

In Sorosis there is little to note. English history and literature is the subject of the year. At each meeting is a preliminary talk by the president on some phase of the period containing the topic for the day. Then, there is a paper on a special subject, followed by discussion.

The death of Mrs. A. D. Jaynes, one of the oldest members and for several years vice-president of Sorosis, comes to

most of the members as a personal loss. A mind well stored, both by reading and travel, added to a generous disposition and a gracious manner made a personality of rare worth, whose death is felt by the whole community.

The Clio Club, of which Mrs. Sneed is the very popular president, is doing some good work in the study of French history and literature.

Centralia Women's Mid Week Club held their annual banquet at the New Globe Hotel on the evening of Dec. 28, 1900. The Globe was an ideal place to have a banquet. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Threlkald are known and noted at home and abroad for their genuine hospitality, and good cheer. Upon this occasion the spacious parlors and elegant dining room were thrown wide open and each guest made to feel that the hotel was their very own for this one evening at least. After an hour in social conversation the signal was given and to the strains of one of North Missouri's fine orchestras the guests filed into the dining room. Here the glitter of cut glass, silver and China was almost bewildering. La France roses and maidenhair ferns were arranged in great profusion upon the tables which added beauty to splendor. The menu was all that heart could wish. R. L. Hope, one of Centralia's brightest and most popular men, presided as toastmaster, and after a few introductory remarks in regard to the toasts proposed Eld Smith gave a toast on "Woman's Clubs," which was a real gem. He was followed by the president of the club, Mrs. Perry R. Diggs, in a most delightful and gracious response. Rev. Ransford responded to the toast, "Women of the Twentieth Century," in an especially pleasing manner. "Our Physicians" was the toast to which Dr. S. D. Dowling did justice in a wise, witty way. Altogether it was a most delightful epoch in the life of each of the fifty lucky people present.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, BOSTON, JANUARY 9th, 1901.

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its meeting in November, 1900,

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voted to postpone action upon the application of the Woman's Era Club of Boston, until an amendment limiting the General Federation membership to clubs of white women, shall have been acted upon at the Biennial of 1902;

Whereas, The Membership Committee of the General Federation has since refused to consider applications of Clubs for admission until they shall have stated whether or not there are colored women among their members, and

Whereas, We, the members of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, believe that the adoption of a color line in the membership rules of the General Federation, whether it be done tacitly as by the recent action of the Membership Committee, or by future amendment of the By-Laws, is contrary to the avowed aims and purposes of the Federation, and antagonistic to the earnest convictions of the great majority of its members; and that by introducing sectional and partisan strife, it will prove fatal to the future influence of the Federation, if not to its very existence,

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation hereby urgently requests the Board of Directors of the General Federation, at its next meeting, without reference to any possible amendment that may in future be considered, to ratify the election of the Woman's Era Club, in acknowledgement of its undoubted rights under the By-Laws, as a woman's club of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation hereby urgently requests the Membership Committee and the Board of Directors of the General Federation, to refrain from instituting a color test for Clubs applying for admission, until such time as the By-Laws shall be amended to require such action.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation hereby declares itself to be firmly opposed to any amendment of the By-Laws of the General Federation that shall introduce a race qualification for membership.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation, acting in accordance with the wishes and convictions of the Federated Clubs of Massachusetts, hereby respectfully presents these Resolutions to the President and Board of Directors of the General Federation.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Presidents of Clubs and State Federations in the General Federation, and to all the Clubs in the Massachusetts State Federation.

#### RESOLUTIONS

#### PROPOSING A SOLUTION OF THE COLOR QUESTION, PRESENTED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION, FEBRUARY, 1901.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation, held on Wednesday, February 13, it was voted that Mrs. Anna D. West, Director of the General Federation, should present the following Resolutions with proposed amendments of the By-Laws, to the Board of Directors of the General Federation at its meeting on February 27, 28, 1901:

Whereas, By unanimous vote of the Conference of Presidents of Massachusetts Clubs, held on December 18th, 1900, the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation was requested to prepare and present to the Board of Directors of the General Federation, such Amendments to the By-Laws of the General Federation as would provide an adequate solution of the color question in its membership,

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Federation hereby

presents the accompanying Amendments to the By-Laws, to be voted upon at the Biennial of 1902, acting in the belief that, if accepted, these Amendments will not only provide a more efficient scheme of organization, but also will remove from controversy the question of the admission of colored Clubs: by eliminating all individual Clubs from direct membership, by making the State Federation the unit of organization, and by leaving each State Federation free as now to make its own membership rules; and thus will provide the only solution of the question that will harmonize the convictions of all sections and prevent the disruption of the General Federation.

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Federation hereby respectfully petitions the Board of Directors of the General Federation to give these Amendments precedence over all others at the next Biennial Meeting, in order that the constitutional status of all individual Clubs may be determined before other questions are raised, and also respectfully urges the Officers and Directors to use their influence, individually and collectively, in favor of these Amendments for the reasons already stated.

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Amendments be sent to the Presidents of all Clubs and State Federations belonging to the General Federation, and that these Officers be, and are hereby earnestly requested to urge upon their Clubs the careful consideration of the Resolutions and Amendments in connection with the present situation, to the end that by concerted favorable action at the Sixth Biennial, impending dangers may be averted, and the General Federation may be enabled to retain the loyalty of the Club women of the entire country, and to federate them in the bonds of peace and of united endeavor.



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AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, PRESENTED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, FOR ADOPTION AT THE BIENNIAL MEETING OF 1902.

1. Amend Article I., Section 1, by striking out the words "Women's Clubs," by striking out all the words after "organizations," and by inserting after "Territorial Federations" the words "of Women's Clubs," so that it shall read:

"Section 1. The General Federation shall consist of State and Territorial Federations of Women's Clubs, National Societies and Kindred Organizations."

2. Amend Article I., Section 4, by inserting the word "and" after "Directors," striking out the words "Presidents of Clubs and Kindred Societies," and inserting after "Federations" the words, "and of Kindred Societies," so that it shall read:

"Section 4. The Board of Directors and Presidents of State and Territorial Federations, and of Kindred Societies, shall constitute a Council," etc., etc.

3. Omit Section 5 of Article I., being similar to Section 4 as amended, changing the numbers of subsequent sections accordingly.

4. Strike out Section 9 of Article I., and substitute the following two sections:

"Section 8. Each State Federation shall be entitled to be represented at Biennial Meetings by its President, or her appointee, and four delegates; every State Federation having a membership that exceeds one thousand, shall be entitled to additional delegates, in the ratio of one delegate to every two hundred additional members. Territorial Federations shall be entitled to the same representation. Each National Society and Kindred Organization shall be entitled to be represented by its President, and four delegates at large. An alternate shall be elected for each delegate."

"Section 9. Each State Federation shall decide upon its own method of apportioning and electing its delegates to the General Federation."

5. Amend Article I., Section 10, by striking out the words, "Members of Clubs belonging to the General Federation," and inserting the words, "Club Members from any State or Territorial Federation belonging to the General Federation," so that it shall read:

"Section 10. Club Members from any State or Territorial Federation belonging to the General Federation, may be present at Biennial Meetings," etc., etc.

6. Amend Article II. by striking out the last sentence of Section 1, beginning with the words: "They must show that no sectarian or political test," etc.

Also by incorporating Section 2 with Section 1, omitting superfluous words and inserting such words as are needed by the sense, so that it shall read:

"Section 1. Every organization desiring to join the General Federation shall make application through its President, to the President of the General Federation, who shall refer all such applications to the Committee on Membership appointed by the Board of Directors, for its action on the same. The action of the Committee on Membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect. In case the Committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the whole Board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership."

7. Amend Article II. by adding the following section:

"Section 2. Each State Federation of Women's Clubs belonging to the General Federation shall be free to make its own membership rules, except that no sectarian or political test shall be required for membership in its body."

8. Amend Article III. by striking out Section 6, and substituting the following:

"Section 6. The annual dues for State and Territorial Federations shall be at the rate of four (4) cents per capita, computed on the membership as reported to the General Treasurer, on or before the first day of March in each year. The dues shall be paid annually on or before the first day of May."

The committee on the New England conference to be held in Massachusetts in April is sending the following circular to the federated clubs of the other New England states. It may be said that this conference which is the conception of the president of the Massachusetts State Federation, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, and which has been taking shape in her mind for the past two years, in no wise looks to the formation of a New England Federation, a step generally disfavored by the clubs; nor does it aim to weaken the influence of the General Federation in New England, but rather to strengthen it. It is felt that such a conference will bring together clubs of nearly identical aims and interests and will result in a more specific knowledge of each other's methods which will be valuable in future work, while it does not need to be demonstrated that the assurance of sympathy, the impetus to greater effort, the uplifting and inspiration imparted by such a gathering is sure to be inestimably precious.

Following is the call and the program:

Dear Madame President:

To promote a closer acquaintance and greater unity of interest among the women's clubs of New England, the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation invites a conference of all clubs belonging to the six New England states.

#### PROGRAM.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The New England Women's Club will keep open house during the day, at its rooms, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple. All visiting club women will be cordially welcomed here. Delegates presenting credentials will receive tickets for meetings and assignment to places of entertainment.

From 4 to 6 P. M. the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club will be glad to have the delegates enjoy its musical program, followed by tea, at the Dorchester Woman's Club House.

The conference will open at Symphony Hall at 8 P. M.

The Governor's staff in full uniform will honor the occasion by their presence. Mrs. Charles A. Denison of New York city, acting president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will present a greeting from that organization.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, if her health permits, will speak briefly. The main subject will be

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore has promised to make an address.

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The name of a second important speaker will be announced later.

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#### FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

A meeting at Malden in the Auditorium. The Malden "Old and New" and the Ladies' Aid Association of Malden Hospital will be the hostesses.

Morning session, 10 A. M. Addresses on The Problem of the City, by Dr. Josiah Strong of New York. The Problem of the Country, by Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt of Boston, followed by free discussion from the floor.

Lunch will be served at noon.

Afternoon session, 2 P. M. Conference, with reports by visiting state presidents.

It is expected that the free interchange of opinion which will follow these reports will demonstrate the real value of coming together for a conference.

Evening, 8-10.30. Reception to visiting delegates at the Vendome, Boston.

It is hoped that this social occasion will furnish a pleasing relaxation after the conclusion of the formal meetings.

It is greatly desired that each of the New England States will send a large delegation, and that each delegate will wear a ribbon badge of the color of her state. Private hospitality for two nights is offered to the officers of the State Federations and to the president (or substitute) of each federated club.

Information about rates at hotels will be furnished on application.

The committee desires most earnestly to hear from each club by March 15th. Please send the names and addresses of all from your clubs who expect to come, and specify which is the president, or her appointee, to whom special hospitality is to be extended. The requisite number of credential tickets will then be forwarded.

Per order

Executive Board New England Conference Committee.

Mrs. May L. Sheldon, Chairman.

Mrs. Lillian B. Carter,

Mrs. Dora M. Goodwin,

Mrs. Mary A. Grier,

Miss Elizabeth B. Sharp, Secretary.

Please address Miss E. B. Sharp, 3 Allston Street, Dorchester, Mass.

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation was held Feb. 15, 1901, in the Porter Congregational church, Brockton, by invitation of the Brockton Woman's Club. The church, beautifully decorated with palms and other tropical plants, easily accommodated the fourteen hundred club women who gathered to listen to a symposium on "Boys," by authorities on the subject.

After the cordial welcome of Mrs. Laura B. Terhune, president of the hostess club, and the response of Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the State Federation, the subject of the meeting was forcibly presented by Mrs. Frank L. Young of the committee of arrangements, who stated that the program was not considered by the committee as inclusive, but as suggestive.

President Hall of Clark University was the first speaker. His subject was "Boyhood," and he considered especially that

period of the boy's life from eight to twelve, the "broad plateau," separated from early childhood by the "sickly year" of seven, and terminated by young manhood. He sounded a note of warning as to the previous years of the boy's life. Growth is the most wonderful of miracles; arrest of growth is irreparable. As the rudimentary organs of the body need to be developed to a certain point for the unhindered growth of those that follow, so the rudimentary impulses of the soul should be allowed proper scope, that those that come afterward may not be interfered with. School should mean "leisure," as in its first significance, and young children should have rest, proper food and much contact with nature. Up to the seventh year, President Hall would have them taught no number, little or no writing, not even the alphabet. They should have oral language exercises; they should learn much of flowers and animals, the latter of which represent human qualities magnified and incarnated. At eight the brain has attained its maximum size and weight. At this time it begins to be organized. The boy is at his best. His muscles are developed. He can bear exposure. He can stand an enormous amount of work. He can do many things better than at any other period of his life. He is the most independent creature on earth. Social instincts have not come into being, as is shown by his inability to maintain team work in games. These are, par excellence, the years of discipline, of drill. The boy should now be trained in the multiplication table, the languages, in scales if studying music. He should not be expected to reason much. He should be expected to obey without explanations. To explain is to abdicate one's parental authority. A danger at this period is too much interference. The qualities for organization have not been developed; the boy should not be urged to exercise them. He is not ready to feel religious emotion; he should not be forced in this respect. His growth should not be arrested by mistaken tendencies. Discipline, drill in good habits he should have, so that when the flood gates of heredity are opened at the period of adolescence, when he receives his full endowment of energy, when his instincts begin to develop, he may make the most and best use of his endowment. A half-hour of questions and answers brought out many interesting facts in connection with individual boys, and other valuable statements and suggestions from President Hall.

At intermission, tickets for the New England conference, to be held April 11 and 12, were distributed by the conference committee to the authorized representatives of the clubs present.

After a bountiful lunch and visits by many club women to places of interest in Brockton, the afternoon session was opened. The first exercise was the presentation of five new clubs which had recently joined the Federation, the Civic Club of Fall River, Altrusian Club of Shirley, Tuesday Club of Stockbridge, Morning Club of Brookline and Woman's Club of Norwood. Mrs. Clara Beatley of the Roxburghe Club of Roxbury was the first speaker of the afternoon, her subject being "The Personal Development of the Boy: How to Make Him a Good Man." The success of parents and teachers with children, Mrs. Beatley felt, depended upon the possession of "some definite ideal of physical, mental and moral perfection" on the exemplification of such ideals in the lives of parents or teachers; on the constant study and observation of the child himself; and a "philosophy of life which satisfies the reason and inspires confidence to teach with authority." Enlightenment through education and dependence

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upon conscience are helps to such a philosophy. Mrs Beatley impressed the necessity of training the boy in habits of right choosing, so that when "the illusions of passion and desire make wrong seem right, evil good, the way of darkness the way of light, he is saved from deceptive allurements and chooses right because he must choose it; he has no alternative."

"The intelligence and sympathy that flow from wisdom and love are needed to lead the growing boy into a noble manhood. It is necessary to know the boy, to understand the strength of his physical nature and to provide legitimate channels for that strength in action; to know his tendencies toward mastery and to provide the proper objects and ideals of mastery; to enter into his strong sense of justice and to satisfy his demand for open and just treatment." The speaker emphasized the fact that the wise parent does not use "authority for authority's sake," that he gives as much freedom as possible, teaching the boy always habits of self-control. She counselled a few well chosen rules for home and school, as many are a strain on the child's power of obedience and weaken authority.

Mrs. Beatley showed the mother's opportunity to form or reform the habits of the child, and her duty to place high ideals before him. She advocated rewards, and even gifts which were not rewards, but not the lavishing of many gifts, thus imparting a false idea of life "which bestows its real prizes on those that have worked long and earnestly. The parents' appreciation and praise should be the child's richest reward." The habit above all others she would aim to form was that of reverence. "In the reverent habit of the mind all lovely virtues take root." The value of heroic examples in history and literature, or rightly chosen books, was impressed. The need of growing boys for spiritual expression was recognized and the speaker said, "we can fill the mind with choice passages of Bible literature, and with the highest expressions of the poets. We need not talk of God and duty to the boy who has these noble thoughts in his mind. In due time he will find the appropriate expression."

The good night hour was recommended as the mother's "prime opportunity, when the child is in a responsive condition and the word of loving counsel sinks deep."

In the period of adolescence the most tender sympathy and wise guidance were needed. The boy should be made a companion, and neither ridiculed nor punished for his assumption of infallibility.

Beyond all influences was rated the power of good example, whether of teacher or parent, or of the life of some wise ruler. "The power of noble example to touch character is the same yesterday, today and forever."

The second and closing address of the afternoon was given by Rev. William Byron Forbush, Ph. D., LL. D., of Charlestown, on "The Social Development of the Boy. How to Make Him a Good Citizen." Dr. Forbush spoke especially of the period from adolescence to maturity, which the completion of the habits, the physical crisis, the infancy of the will, and the rise of the instincts, make a time of peculiar dangerous possibility. The predatory, or wandering instinct, the constructive instinctive, the social instinct, the instinct of love, and others that then arise, if checked or left unguided may cause disaster. The persons having greatest influence over the boy at this time are his

companions, the "crowd" or the "gang." Their influence may be minimized by watchful parents, but often it is left to educative philanthropy to redeem and transform the energies of the gang. Dr. Forbush described the beneficent work of a boys' club in Hartford, Conn., and of the play school at Andover as examples of "social pedagogy" in the interest of boys. In church work the organization known as "Captains of Ten," originated and conducted by Miss A. B. Mackintire in connection with Dr. Alexander MacKenzie's church in Cambridge, he thought the most interesting he had known. These captains are boys from eight to ten who are captains of their ten fingers. Sloyd, weaving, whittling, are practiced. Missions are taught graphically. The dramatic instinct was recognized, loyalty, will training, altruism, hero worship, the imaginative instincts cultivated in many ways. Sir Galahad is chosen for his goodness; there are pages and esquires, and finally the boys are graduated into "Knights of King Arthur." "A personality that has been devoted to boys with such patience and thoughtfulness becomes a masterful influence on character. These boys seem to ripen into the Christian life naturally. This illustration suggests the power of broader methods wielded by sense and consecration to assist in the actual religious decisions of boyhood."

Dr. Forbush advised how the instincts may be directed in the best ways. He advocated teaching in ethics, and sex instruction, the latter privately and preferably by the father or by some trusted masculine leader and friend. The remainder of his address was full of instructive and inspiring suggestions, and the whole, together with the preceding addresses, aroused in the minds of his audience emotions and resolutions, later to be translated into action in behalf of the "Boys."

There was no further discussion and a unanimous vote of cordial thanks to the hostess club for its charming hospitality concluded the meeting.

#### TENNESSEE.

The year book of the Tennessee Federation has been issued; from the artistic cover, on which is carried out the state color, green, through every page it shows that painstaking and capable hands have prepared and compiled the same.

The book opens with a greeting from the President, Mrs. Chas. A. Perkins, in which in a general way she reviews the work accomplished since the Federation was organized five years ago, and in which she states that the work for the coming year has been arranged with a view to greater development along those lines which will be most helpful. This is followed by the reports of twelve committees, namely, public schools, kindergarten, compulsory education, traveling libraries, free public library, industrial conditions, civics, household economics, philanthropy, art, club extension and reciprocity. Some of these are young committees which have had time to accomplish but little; however, all of the reports show a general activity and a flattering condition of affairs.

The educational and library committees especially make good reports. The committee on compulsory education is laboring faithfully with the legislature—now in session—to secure a passage of the bill to provide for compulsory education, but

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we apprehend success does not await us this year, though it is bound to come soon.

The report of the traveling library committee shows twenty-six libraries in circulation, and it has recently, since the year book went to print, secured free transportation over the Southern railway for its libraries.

The free public library committee recently organized, with Mrs. Matthew McClung of Knoxville, chairman, is endeavoring to secure sufficient endowment to convert the Lawson McGhee library of Knoxville into a free library. This committee, with the state president, Mrs. Perkins, secured the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville, and after hard work, considerable condescension and allowing the Chamber to appear as the prime movers in the scheme (a not unusual condescension for our sex to be required to make), they sent a representative to wait on Mr. Carnegie and endeavor to interest him in the movement. Though the representative started some days ago, the writer has not learned of the results.

We cannot close these remarks about our year book—of which we are justly proud and for which we are under obligations especially to our state president, Mrs. Perkins, and to Mrs. Keller Anderson, chairman of printing, and her four assistants—without mentioning the work of the reciprocity committee. It has secured some splendid papers and is anxious to receive any good paper and to send out any in its possession that may be requested.

Tennessee club women are looking forward with delightful anticipation to the State Federation meeting, which will be held at Harriman, April 24-26. Among the prominent speakers from a distance who have been secured is Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League, who was heard with such pleasure at the Milwaukee Biennial.

As the century is still new upon us it may not be too late to mention that among the many watch meetings held in our state none were more delightful or on such an elaborate scale as the one held by the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis in its beautiful club home. Guests were invited to share the pleasures of the occasion, and with an appropriate literary program, music and feasting the old century was passed away and the happy new year given right merry greeting. C. R. Greer.

#### WISCONSIN.

Each of the two federated clubs of Oconomowoc is of interest to club women because of the somewhat unusual manner of carrying on the line of altruistic work. The collection of pictures and clippings donated by the Fortnightly Club to the High School Library Club are marvels of neatness and completeness. That their value is appreciated by the teachers is shown by the fact that they are continually in circulation. The unusual and helpful method the Woman's Club has devised of increasing the working fund through its own instruction may offer helpful suggestions to other clubs. The president of the Fortnightly Club, Miss Julia Allcott Lapham, has kindly furnished the editor with the following write-up:

The Report of the Fifth Biennial, held at Milwaukee, June 1900, a pamphlet of 174 pages, will be sent postpaid by the recording secretary of the General Federation, MRS. EMMA A. FOX, 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, upon receipt of fifteen cents.

There are two clubs in Oconomowoc belonging to the State Federation, the Fortnightly Club and the Woman's Club.

The Fortnightly is a study club, and has devoted two years to the study of "Our Own Country," beginning with the arrival of the Norsemen and ending with the Mexican War.

To prevent it from becoming a selfish club, open meetings are held occasionally during the club year, to which each of the forty-five members is privileged to invite a guest.

One of these meetings occurred on Washington's birthday of last year, and the club had the pleasure of hearing a paper by Mrs. Ella Hoes Neville, at that time president of the State Federation, on "Home Life in Washington's Time."

Papers and talks were given the same evening by several prominent citizens of Oconomowoc on Washington as a citizen, as a statesman, as a scholar, as a mason and as a soldier.

Mrs. Charles Kartak, the secretary of the club, is doing much good for both teachers and pupils of the public schools. Through her influence a rest room was arranged in the High School building for the benefit of the teachers, furnished with table, easy chairs and lounge. She places the latest magazines and illustrated papers on the table for their use.

Another member of the Fortnightly Club is collecting and mounting the articles published under the heading, "Home Study Circle," on art, biography, history, literature, war, geography and Shakespeare, as well as others on current events from the daily papers for use in the schools. Much information is thus put within reach of the pupils not otherwise readily obtainable. These clippings are mounted on sheets of paper, seven by ten inches in size, and placed in binders for immediate use, and are in good shape for permanent binding should it ever be deemed advisable.

The Woman's Club has recently entered the third year of its existence. It has furnished permanent headquarters in the centre of the town for its own meetings and for the manual training work carried on under its auspices. Once a week meetings are held, at which practical demonstrations in cooking are given by each member in turn. The articles made are sold at the conclusion of the meeting, the money thus gained going far towards defraying the benevolent work carried on by the club.

Saturday afternoon, boys are given instruction in wood carving. In some instances considerable talent has been discovered and some very good work done.

At the same time girls are given instruction in domestic economy, including every kind of work necessary to make a home what it should be: cooking, setting and clearing a table, serving and waiting on the table, dish washing, sweeping, dusting, bed making and care of bedroom, and sewing.

This training is free to those who choose to attend. The children are very much interested, and the ladies, who so generously give their time and strength to the good work, can see each year a decided improvement. It is their heartfelt wish to perfect and make permanent the manual training school under the charge of the Woman's Club of Oconomowoc.

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## BOOKS.

**N**OW when China is still one of the leading topics of the world's interest, books on that country possess a wonderful value. Nothing better about China has appeared than "China's Open Door," by Rounsevelle Wildman, United States Consul General at Hong Kong, with an introduction by former United States Minister to China, Colonel Charles Denby.

Mr. Wildman has been at work on the sketch during the past year and concluded it just at the outbreak of the Boxer trouble. No other recent work on China is just what this is—an historical sketch of the Empire and its people from the earliest time to the present day. This gives the book a unique interest and an absolute value, for it is written from the standpoint of a modern American, who is not only in touch with China and its problems, but is an earnest advocate of China's progress toward the civilization which she is now seeking to retard. Boston. Lothrop Publishing Company. Price \$1.50.

"Helps for Ambitious Girls" is the title of a new book which cannot fail to be of great value to young people. "Helps for Ambitious Girls" aims to fill the same high place in assisting girls to select a calling as was taken almost immediately by the "Helps for Ambitious Boys," last year, in giving like information to boys. It is equally elevated in tone, and like its companion volume, it is thoroughly practical. An important part of the work is the practical information in almost every subject about where to turn. The requirements for admission to leading colleges for girls are shown at length; the courses of study for expectant teachers in the public schools; full information from the largest hospitals on the necessary steps for becoming a trained nurse; courses of study necessary for the woman lawyer, doctor, preacher, dentist, and so through the whole list. The practical parts of the books, girls who desire to become self-supporting will find invaluable. Alternate chapters give valuable advice on the subjects considered by successful workers in their own fields and by the best classical and modern writers. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price \$1.50.

A beautiful edition of Robert Herrick's poems has been issued recently by the Century Company, with an introduction by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. It would be hard to find more beautiful examples of the bookmaker's art. A tasteful, well-balanced page, exquisite typography, a clear and faultless expression, and paper of the best quality, make up a whole that cannot be surpassed in any point that makes a book a joy to book-lovers. The type has been cut with especial care for this series. The

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book is printed on pure rag paper, especially made for it, and the printing has been done with the utmost skill of the De Vinne Press. At the same time, the price—\$1.00 per volume—brings it within the reach of every one. This book is but one of a series called "The Century Classics," which reproduce the masterpieces of literature in a perfect form and at a low price. With so many clubs studying English literature, these books will be a boon and a help to all club women. New York. The Century Company. Price \$1.00.

The recent volumes of the Riverside Art Series are "Reynolds and "Murillo." Like their predecessors, Raphael, Rembrandt, Michelangelo and Millot, each book contains representative pictures from the famous painter, treated with valuable suggestions for study, by the editor, Miss Estelle M. Hurl. These books are warmly recommended by the G. F. W. C. Art Committee, and are of great help to classes and clubs studying art. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper 30 cents; cloth 40 cents.

A song book welcome in all families where there are young people is "Songs of All the Colleges," compiled and arranged by David B. Chamberlain (Harvard) and Karl P. Harriman (Wesleyan). The aim of the compilers has been to select the songs which are the most popular today in all the colleges, including as many as possible of those that are typical each of its own alma mater. A number of old songs that still hold their popularity have been retained because college graduates everywhere welcome the favorite tunes of their undergraduate days. For the American man and woman who would again be brought into close touch with their student days this book forms a most inspiring companion, and for their children it is invaluable. New York. Hinds & Noble. Cloth, price \$1.50.

One of the notable books of the season has been the "Redemption of David Corson." It tells of weakness and courage, love and religion, revenge and remorse, in a most interesting way. Some of the descriptions of nature are very artistic, and the ending is most satisfactory. It leaves one with the feeling that good very often overcomes evil, and that there is no knowing the complexity of human character. If you haven't read it do. It is a book well worth reading, and one that has been discussed in many pulpits. The Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Cloth, \$1.50.

Club women who want to know parliamentary law (and who does not?) may well read "The Gavel and the Mace," a new book by Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,

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which possesses this quality. As one might guess from its title, the book has to do with matters and things pertaining to legislation. It tells you how to conduct a public meeting, handling the subject in a fashion entirely new and original. Within a brief compass, here are brought together apt quotation, fresh and lively anecdote, humorous comment and valuable information, some of which is not easily obtained elsewhere. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. \$1.25.

Nobody in the world needs to learn from Annie Payson Call's book, "Power Through Repose," more than club women of today. It has brought rest and strength to hundreds of nervously exhausted women and helped nervous sufferers along the road to well-being. It is rich in restful suggestions, and at the same time is written in so easy and practical a style as to make fascinating reading for all. Professor William James says of it: This gospel of relaxation, as one may call it, is a book that ought to be in the hands of every teacher and student in America, of either sex. And we would go further and say it should be read by every woman in the land. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price \$1.00.

"Fate Mastered, Destiny Fulfilled," is the title of another of the "What Is Worth While" series. It is one of those helpful little books on self-development and the unfolding of one's interior forces that are proving such a source of inspiration to so many people today. It is in three parts, the first part giving it its title. In the second part, under the heading, "Interior Force: Its Practical Evolution," the author deals with the unfolding of certain interior forces that may become, when grown, a power in the work of every-day life. The third part, entitled, Thought as a Shield: The Human Aura," contains some very striking and valuable matter in regard to thought as a force, its employment as an armor of protection, thought atmosphere, etc., and affords an explanation to many facts in our mental and spiritual lives that are more or less generally recognized, but that are understood by but few. New York. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Price 35 cents.

"Cupid's Garden" is the title of a collection of short stories by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Isabel Carnaby" and other much talked-of novels. Everything this writer produces is brilliant and sparkling, rich in wit and repartee and entertaining from cover to cover, and "In Cupid's Garden" is no exception to the rule. It will be an excellent book to take on a summer vacation. New York. D. Appleton & Co. Price \$1.50.

"My Indian Queen" is numbered 294 in that excellent series of novels, The Town and Country Library. It is a story of the

East Indies, by Guy Boothby, whose romances are always exciting and absorbing in interest. The dialogue is crisp and sparkling and many of the situations new. Mr. Boothby holds his readers breathless from start to finish. New York. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

"Verses for Little Citizens" is the modest title of a charming little volume of rhymes for children, by Mary L. Wyatt, a writer well known, especially to the W. C. T. U. people. The book is beautifully illustrated and the verses have the hall-mark of one who knows and loves children and is known and loved by them in return. It is exceedingly dainty in form, finish and material, and will be welcomed by every little citizen who gets it. Chicago. Union Temperance Publication Society.

"Alice of Old Vincennes" has been one of the best selling books all winter, and now that Mr. Thompson has gone to his eternal home, and this becomes his last work, it is more popular than ever. It is a thrilling story of the early days in Indiana. The scene is laid in Vincennes, a quaint town on the Wabash. The author takes us back to the days of 1778, and carries us successfully through many exciting scenes. The characters are well drawn; each is best of its type. The old priest, Father Beret, especially appeals to one, and we appreciate his strength of character and unselfish nature. Alice is most charming, combining the womanly traits so well, with the sterner qualities required in a woman in those times. The author has endowed his characters with life, and they move through his book like breathing men and women. Marching through its chapters with unceasing animation go soldiers, Indians, early French settlers of Indiana, a jovial, kind-hearted old priest, and a beautiful, noble young woman. There are hairbreadth escapes and intrigues, dangers galore, and plenty of love. Indianapolis. Bowen-Merrill Company. Price \$1.50.

"The Darlington" is one of the best stories of the winter, also. It is written by Elmore Elliott Peake, and is a novel of the Middle West of today. Ashboro, within whose limits lies the whole action of the story, is a city of six thousand inhabitants, a Western city, progressive, and proud of its railroad. Many of the chief incidents of the novel are connected with the railroad, and some of them are thrilling. Mr. Peake writes clear and vigorous English, and his knowledge of human nature and of what may be called essentially American conditions will insure his book a wide reading. New York. McClure, Phillips & Co. Price \$1.50.

"Child's Christ Tales" is the most Christian of all juvenile story books. The stories of St. Anthony, St. Christopher, St. John, and the Christ Child, told in simple language for children,

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and yet attractive to the older ones, are grouped together. Every mother and every teacher of little ones should have this book. It is a precious gift to any child and to child-lovers for Christmas, Easter or birthday. The stories will bear reading over and over. It is illustrated with thirty-eight of the choicest half-tone illustrations of the great masters, Raphael, Murillo, Lerolle, etc. Typographically the book is pleasing. The stamp is in gold and silver on purple cloth, or green and black on gray cloth. Each copy is in a box, making it more suitable for gift purposes. For sale at most book stores, or remit the publishers 75 cents and it will be mailed. Chicago. A. Flanagan Company, 266-268 Wabash avenue.

"Quicksands," a new novel by the author of "Differences" (Hervey White) is the story of a whole family, rather than an individual character, and shows that children brought up with strict New England teachings and surroundings frequently develop into very sensual personalities. As Mr. White always writes with some noble purpose in view, his characters are apt to be gloomy. In "Quicksands," while his people are sufficiently real, they repel one, and leave most depressing feelings, as they portray the depraved side of human life. The book is full of tragedies, and yet it is worth careful reading, especially by the social student. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. Price \$1.50.

A brilliant book, indeed is Charlotte Perkins (Stetson) Gilman's "Concerning Children," however much the average mother may quarrel with her judgment or reject her conclusions. Mrs. Gilman is inclined, we think, to go to extremes, especially when she takes the ground that the average, well-educated and affectionate mother is wholly unfit to bring up her own children. How would you like, for instance, to have a great central institution where you could "farm out" your children from early rising till bed time, to be cared for by well-trained but hired specialists? or combine with six other mothers on your street, each to care for all the children one day? But the writer gives much excellent advice, and always in the most brilliant and entertaining way. Get the book and read it by all means, and then use your judgment in selecting the parts that fit you—as some of it undoubtedly will. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. Price \$1.25.

"A Book of Verses," by Nixon Waterman, is full from cover to cover with the homely philosophy for which this writer is distinguished. No reader can fail to enjoy his charming, melodious rhymes on home and childhood, and his witty poetical fancies on the common things of life. The volume is tastefully printed and bound in a beautifully decorated cover. Forbes & Company, P. O. Box 1478 Boston, Mass. Price \$1.25.

"Visiting the Sin," by Emma Rayner, will be welcomed by all who read that delightful first book of hers, "Free to Serve." The groundwork of the story is the mass of superstition and tradition that in 1875 prevailed in the more inaccessible parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and stood uncontroverted for a creed to the mountaineers. The universality of these beliefs, the old-witch stories and usages, the blending of a rude sort of religion with the lust of blood, are strikingly indicated as by one familiar with her theme. The plot holds the attention to the very end; the characters are well drawn, and stand out as real individuals, with a background of strong local color. In the author's preface she says that although the plot is fictitious, the incidents were taken direct from the mouths of old residents of the mountain

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"In the Palace of the King" is the latest book of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, and while quite different in plot from his previous work, in century and country, the heroine remains the same through all the changing ages; she is faultlessly beautiful, spirited and brave. In "In the Palace of the King" Mr. Crawford has conformed to tradition with faithfulness. His Dona Maria Dolores convinces one that she would face the savage American Indian with the same spirit with which she faced Philip of Spain. She is in every way a generally available heroine. After the custom he set for himself in Katharine Lauderdale, Mr. Crawford has taken account of the unity of time, for the action takes place within twenty-four hours. It gives a good idea of life in old Madrid during those troublesome times, and, of course, is charmingly written. It is having a phenomenal sale, even for Mr. Crawford's books. New York. Macmillan Company. Price \$1.50.

"Tuskegee: Its Story and Its Work" is the title of a charming book by Max Bennett Thrasher, the first to give a trustworthy and connected account of the life and accomplishments of this institution. Mr. Thrasher has made a close study of the Institute, and has followed many of its pupils into their extension of its work and influence throughout the Southern States. His reliability and sympathy are vouched for in a brief preface by Booker Washington. Mr. Thrasher writes concisely and brightly, and his descriptions and suggestions hold the reader's attention, and convince him that Tuskegee Institute is a model which friends of the negro race will do well to keep before them. Mr. Thrasher is a close personal friend of Mr. Washington, and is, in a way, connected with the work of Tuskegee, so that he speaks as one having authority. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. Price \$1.25.

Of all the beautiful compilations of the world's finest literature, and they are becoming rather numerous, the "World's Great Classics," edited by Julian Hawthorne and a brilliant corps of writers that includes many of the best-known specialists in different departments of literature, stands at the head. There are forty volumes beautifully bound and illustrated, with press-work done in the best style of the Colonial Press, so that they will be, indeed, a joy forever to the fortunate woman who comes into possession of the full set. These books are made up, not extracts from the finest literature in the world, but of whole articles. The first volume, for instance, which is devoted to the drama eight whole plays: "Prometheus Bound" (Eschylus, Mrs. Browning's translation), "Aedipus Rex" (Sophocles, E. H. Plumptre's translation), "Medea" (Euripides, Michael Wodhull's translation), "The Knights" (Aristophanes, John Hookham Frere's translation), "Life a Dream" (Pedro Calderon, Edward H. Fitzgerald's translation), "The Misanthrope" (Moliere, Charles Horace Wall's translation), "Phaedra" (Racine, R. B. Boswell's translation), and "She Stoops to Conquer," by Goldsmith, with a fine introduction by Albert Ellery Bergh. The other thirty-nine volumes are equally valuable, the compilation having been made by the best scholars in the land. The series is invaluable to club women, and indeed to every one who cares at all for the best in books and the literature of all times.

Club women everywhere will be interested in the following, received recently by Mrs. Emma Shaw Colcleugh of Providence, R. I.:

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